INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Indian Companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

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VOL. XIX NO. 193— BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Nothing Much To Choose Between British Politicians & Indian Civilians

CHOLERA HAVOC IN KARNATAK

Hundreds Fall Victim

EPIDEMIC SPREADING IN BIJAPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 14.

Cholera is still causing havoc and increasing in Bijapur District. During the week ending 8th inst no less than 356 persons were attacked of whom 131 died as against 275 attacks and 102 deaths in the previous week.

Bijapur records 97 attacks and 29 deaths as against 36 attacks and 11 deaths in the preceding week. Bagalkot reports 21 attacks and 11 deaths.

Bijapur town records 3 attacks and an equal number of deaths.

A slight increase has also occurred in the District of North Kanara as there were 20 attacks and 7 deaths as compared to 12 attacks and 6 deaths in the preceding week. Karwar Taluka is the only centre of infection and the remaining parts of the district are almost free.

WHAT OF DHARWAR?

A considerable improvement is noticeable in Dharwar District as there were 251 attacks and 152 deaths as compared to 506 attacks and 303 deaths in the previous week. Almost all Rural and Town circles show a welcome decline both in attacks and deaths over the figures of the previous week. But Dharwar Rural circle records 98 attacks and 51 deaths as against 61 attacks and 47 deaths in the last week.

Belgaum District reports 162 attacks and 71 deaths as compared to 157 attacks and 80 deaths in the previous week. Hukeri Rural Circle records 96 attacks and 38 deaths as against 41 attacks and 25 deaths in the last week. The remaining rural as well as town circles may well be said to be practically free from the scourge of cholera.

MAHATMA'S PLAIN-SPEAKING AT AHMEDABAD.

"If Govt. Ends The Truce We Are Ready For It"

"PEOPLE HAVE TO DO GREATER WORK NOW"

"I for myself do not distinguish between British politicians and Indian Civilians . . . . the experience obtained here is the echo of what is going to happen in England"

In these significant words Gandhiji unburdens himself in the columns of the "Navjivan", and warns his followers against having any illusions about the outcome of the great, farce to be enacted in St. James' Palace

"WE ARE READY FOR IT"

"If the Govt. declares that the Truce has come to an end we are ready for it" was the blunt straight talk he gave to his audience at prayer time on Sunday evening at Ahmedabad.

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN I. C. S. AND BRITISH POLITICIANS

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

"All believed that I would start or London on the 15th. Many here, in England and other parts of the world were anxious that I should proceed to London, but God's will be done", writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Navjivan".

"I see the hand of God in the reply of the Viceroy. This much, however, I can say with certainty that I had employed by thought, word and deed all means which a human being could employ for ensuring my participation in the ound Table Conference.

ECHO OF WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IN ENGLAND.

Still, if I have not been able to go to London, I firmly believe that the interest of India lies in it. I for myself do not distinguish between British politicians and Indian civilians and if for securing justice here in small matters all energies have to be spent and even then sometimes justice is not secured, it is impossible to expect justice in so-called big affairs, the experience obtained here is the echo of what is going to happen in England.

If this view-point is correct, it was proper for me not to go to London as the representative of the Congress, but the responsibility on the shoulders of the people has thereby increased. The people have to do greater work now."—A. P.

'WE ARE READY FOR IT"

If The Govt. Ends Truce

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

"What is going to happen now will be known within a few days" declared Mr. Gandhi at prayer time last evening. He added: "We believe that the truce still continues but if the Government declares that truce has come to an end, we are ready for it. However if the Government declares that the truce continues, both we and the Government have to carry it out.—A.P.

TIME OF PEACE HAS GONE LONG AGO

Wait And Watch Says Jawaharlal

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

Pundit Jawahirlal came here yesterday to meet his daughter whom he had left here last time. He was putting up with Mr. Vakeel.

When questioned he said he was on a private visit. When pressed he said that the time of peace has gone long before. Now there seems no sign of peace.

WAIT AND WATCH.

The next programme before the Congress Working Committee is to wait and watch the action of the Government.

CONGRESS OFFICE AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee has been opened here from to-day. Both Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Raja Rao, Hon. General Secretaries, arrived this morning.—A. P.

GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT AT CONGRESS DECISION

BUT THE PACT STANDS

Guardian's Satisfaction

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Commenting on Congress non-participation in the Round Table Conference the "Manchester Guardian" says: "The only thing that emerges with complete clearness is that nothing has happened which really ought to prevent the Congress from sending representatives."

The disappointment felt in general at Mahatma Gandhi's decision was expressed by the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, in his telegram to Mahatma Gandhi of August 13, in which he said that he "could have hoped that you would not allow disputes over present details to prevent you from serving India by participating in momentous discussion of the future Constitution which may determine the destiny of India beyond your time and mine."

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT STANDS.

It is realised however, that regrettable as the absence of the Congress representative would be, the continuation of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement is not involved. Before leaving Bombay last night Mahatma Gandhi wrote a personal letter to the Viceroy explaining the implication of the resolution regarding the withdrawal of the Congress from the Conference. He made it clear that the Congress would continue to honour the Delhi Pact.—B. O. W.

NAUTILUS ENTERS POLAR WATERS TO-DAY

Spitzbergen To Be The Base

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Oslo.—"Nautilus" arrived at Long Year City, Spitzbergen, at 6 p.m. to-day. It it will make its first cruise into Polar waters on Monday with Spitzbergen as base.—Reuter.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN BURMA

Irregular Force Raised

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

An irregular Government force organised in Kama Township in Thayetmyo district, acquitted itself well in its first action against rebels, on the afternoon of August 12.

The Irregulars took up their position with a view to surrounding a Htongyi where several rebels were, it is alleged, being harboured. They advanced on the village and opened fire in consequence of which two of the rebels fell, but about a dozen escaped.

The Irregulars pursued the men and two of them were seized alive. One had a loaded gun. Another party of irregulars in the meantime searched another village.

Some of the rebels escaped before the encircling was complete but a man armed with a locally made bomb was captured. Another was taken prisoner with a gun and identified as Po Tun, Chairman of the local Wunthanu Athin. He had tatoo marks on his body.—A.P.

(Trial of Burma rebel leader on Page 12).

—:o:—

KASHMIR RULER RECEIVES MUSLIM DEPUTATION

SRINAGAR, August 16.

A communique gives the details of the interview which the Maharajah granted to the Muslim deputation.

The deputation consisted of 10 Muslim representatives, seven from Srinagar and three from Jammu. The Maharajah was attended by the Prime Minister, Home Minister Sir Zafar Ali, Colonel Nawab Khusru Jung, Governor of Kashmir, Raizada Trilokchand and the Deputy Inspector of Police, Sheikh Aziz-ud-Din.

The representation was read out by Khwaja Saiyed-ud-Din Shawl.—A.P.

KASHMIR DAY IN JAMMU

SRINAGAR, August 16.

In connection with the observance of the "Kashmir Day" an attempt was made at Jammu to take out a procession in spite of the order to the contrary and it was dispersed without much difficulty or use of force.—A.P.

(Other Messages on Page 12).

GANDHI SEVASHRAM WORKER JAILED

Dr. Ramakrishna Prefers Prison

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

Doctor Ramkrishna, a worker in the Gandhi Seve Ashram, Narela, was ordered to-day by Mr. A. Isar, Additional District Magistrate, to be bound over to keep the peace for one year and to furnish two sureties of Rs. 500 each under Section 108 Cr. P. C

Doctor Ramkrishna refused to furnish security and was, in consequence, sentenced to one years simple imprisonment and was placed in B. Class.—A. P.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

—:o:—

President Welcomes Congress Charter To Workers

"CREATE STRONG LABOUR CLASS ORGANISATION"

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15.

The United Provinces Trade Union Conference began to-day with Mr. Hariharnath Sastri in the chair. Kunwar Brajesh Singh of Kalakanker, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address welcoming the delegates, appealed to them to endorse the platform of unity worked out by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. Hariharnath Sastri in his presidential address, dwelt on the grievances of railwaymen and textile workers, and expressed the view that it was high time that a minimum wage convention was introduced in India.

WHITLEY REPORT.

Dealing with the report of the Whitley Commission, he made it clear that he had not the least doubt that the Commission had made every sincere effort to understand the problems of Indian workmen. Some of their suggestions, specially those pertaining to stamping out bribery, the spread of education, check on undue fines, forfeiture of wages, and conditions of work inside factories were very useful. But he would add that the Commission had not gone deeply into several important problems. They had realised the extent of unemployment among industrial workers but had failed to suggest tangible remedies.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri congratulated the Congress on its declaration of the rights of workers under the future Swaraj Government but he felt that declaration was incompatible with their recognition of private ownership.

He then dealt with the different schools of thought in the labour movement in India and concluding urged that the chief need in India to-day was to make united efforts to create a strong labour class organisation.—A. P.

MADRAS TODDY SHOP AUCTIONS

Poor Prices Offered

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' ENTREATIES

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The auction of toddy shops in Madras City, numbering 54, which was postponed on 30th July owing to picketing by Congressmen took place to-day in the Collectors office. The bidding was not as brisk as in previous years.

All shops, except six, were auctioned fetching, it is reported, about 60 per cent of last year's rentals. Congress volunteers headed by Mr. Satyamurti and others lined the entrance to the Collector's Office on either side and entreated people not to participate in the bidding.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police with reserves was present on the scene to meet any emergency.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Dhrangadhra Dewan's Intervention

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 15.

The public of Kathiawar should be made aware of the real truth about the Kathiawar Political Conference and the situation that has arisen in Dhrangadhra due to the intervention of the State in the national activities of the last 12 months by issuing a 'Jahernama' prohibiting the holding of Kathiawar Political Conference in Dhrangadhra.

As the State had not stopped all national activities since a year the public of Dhrangadhra thought that this time they could invite the Conference there, and Sjt. Maneckchand Nanji expressed a wish to invite the Conference to Dhrangadhra. Afterwards, he approached Mr. Kanji with a requisition for getting signatures.

The police authorities were informed of the aims and objects of the Kathiawar Political Conference.

Then suddenly the Dewan Saheb called the elders and told them that the State was not going to allow the holding of such a Conference. The elders met the youths and discussed the whole situation and the youths told the elders that the matter was now in the hands of the Secretaries of the Conference.

MOPLAHS CONDEMN JINNAH HALL ROWDYISM

KHILAFALISTS BLAMED

(From A Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 13.

A largely attended public meeting of the Moplahs of Calicut was held here under the auspices of Servants of Islam Society, Mr. K. Ahmed Sahib presiding. A resolution was unanimously passed strongly condemning the attack on peaceful people and Muslim Nationalist leaders at Jinnah Hall, Bombay on the 3rd instant. The meeting characterised this behaviour as un-Islamic and blamed the Khilafatists for the disgraceful incident. The meeting further expressed heart-felt sympathy with the injured and congratulated Mr. S. A. Brelvi on his miraculous escape from being stabbed. Special mention was made of the Frontier leader, Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi and Mr. Brelvi.

E. B. RAILWAY BREACH

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Rly., wires from Paksey under date August 16:—

All train compositions will now be passed over Bridge No. 38 between Salop and Jamtoil on the Sirajganj Branch by pushing and pulling with engines on each side, but engines cannot be passed over.—A. P.

JUNAGADH ADMINSISTRATION

Executive Council Appointed

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 16.

The news will indeed be received with satisfaction by the subjects of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh of the announcement made this morning by the Dewan Sahib on behalf of His Highness that the administration of the State hitherto run by the Dewan Saheb assisted by Secretaries will henceforth be conducted by a Council consisting of four Members with His Highness as President and the Dewan as Vice-President. The scheme was for long under consideration and the constant request from the Dewan Saheb to minimise the heavy burden of work that was carried out for the last seven years has at last been favourably considered by His Highness. The Members of the Council will be invested with Executive powers and the new constitution will come into force very shortly.

HOW BRITISH FINANCIAL CRISIS IS MET

Premier To Consult Opposition

CABINET STUDYING QUESTION CLOSELY

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Although the Cabinet Economy Committee adjourned on Thursday till Monday, there has been no slackening in the preparation of plans to deal with the financial emergency. Members of the Committee on holiday in different parts of the country are examining the Treasury memoranda and other departmental reports on the various proposals under consideration and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden in particular is keeping in close touch with the Treasury from his home in Surrey.

By the time the Committee reassembles on Monday afternoon, it is hoped that proposals in some detail will be ready for consideration. Deliberations will continue on Tuesday and a report will be made to the full Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

The scheme approved by the Cabinet will probably be the subject of discussions with Mr. Neville Chamberlain for the Conservatives and Sir Herbert Samuel for the Liberals, and if there is indication that the opposition parties are prepared to give the proposals general support, Parliament will be summoned probably next month.—B. O. W.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER CASE.

KHANDWA, August 15.

Following are extracts from the letters which were referred to in the course of examination of witnesses in the Punjab Mail murder case yesterday:—

Letter alleged to have been written by Yeshwantsingh on 3rd July from Damoh, runs:—

"Friend, I will go to Allahabad and via Itarsi to Bhusaval. The Sun may once change its course, but I will not change mine. I shall do my work and you should do yours."

Similarly, another letter alleged to have been written by Yeshwant Singh in Khandwa Jail and intercepted by the Jailor was exhibited. The letter runs:—

"Dear Father, None can undo what is ordained by Fate. I am suffering in jail for my deeds. A quarrel took place with Punjab Mail military officers. Both were wounded. I heard one died. We two have been arrested in this connection. Father, think only five of your six sons are living. I have not done a coward's deed. If I am hanged I shall willingly accept that fate. All have to die one day. I am brave and no coward. There were no eye-witnesses to this. We were caught in a jungle. Father excuse me."—A.P.

HINDU PROCESSION AND MUSLIM STREET

—:o:—

Clash Averted In Madras

MADRAS, August 16.

Timely intervention of the police, averted what would otherwise have developed into a serious communal clash in Pudupet last night on the occasion of the Temple Festival.

The Moslems objected to a procession carrying the Temple Deity, entering Saifulmulk Street, and it is alleged some Muslims rushed from the mosque and attacked the processionists with stones which hit many.

PROCESSIONISTS TAKE TO THEIR HEELS.

There was a great confusion and uproar and the bearers of the Deity took to their heels, leaving the Deity on the road. The police soon arrived on the scene and restored quiet. Ten persons were injured.—A.P.

ALL QUIET AT DERA ISMAIL KHAN

PESHAWAR, Aug. 15.

Dera Ismail Khan is now quiet. The police are busy making arrests and recovering looted property. The death-roll now stands at six, four Hindus and two Muslims. The arrests total forty-four including 38 Muslims and six Hindus.

Certain young men representing all communities have formed a league to carry on propaganda to influence the people to boycott cinema theatres in view of the present acute economic depression and unemployment.—A. P.

VICEROY IN DELHI

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16.

H. E. the Viceroy and party arrived here this morning.—A.P.

SEQUEL TO BOMB EXPLOSION.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT SAUGOR.

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, August 14.

As a consequence to the recent bomb explosion at the Government School compound the police raided several houses in the town including Durgavati Ashram, during the week. As far as could be ascertained, it is said that from some houses books, pamphlets, and some papers have been seized and taken away.

Shiva Ratan, son of Mr. Chunj Lal, retired Post Master, aged about 20, and a student of the Matric class, who, it will be recalled, was arrested on the 9th of August, has been remanded for a period of 6 days, while the other student Bhagvati Prashad, who was taken to the Kotwali, was subsequently let off after some enquiry.

Police investigation is going on

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for State Hospital. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste, experience, and salary expected to—DEWAN, Wankaner State.
A 3406

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A 3436

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a CHIEF OFFICER for the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough. Only those who are Graduates of a recognised university need apply. A Graduate in Civil Engineering having former experience of Municipal Administration and good knowledge of sanitation will be preferred. The pay of the post is Rs. 115—5/1—150 with conveyance alowance of Rs. 15 p.m. The applicant should state his age, caste and place of residence and enclose copies of testimonials with the application which should reach this Office not later than the 15th September, 1931. B. V. MULYE, Chairman, Standing Committee, Ratnagiri Municipal Borough, Ratnagiri.
A R3415

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An M.B., B.S., for the A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi to teach 3rd and 4th Year classes in Medicines, Pathology and Midwifery, having a thorough practical knowledge in Clinics as well. Preference would be given to one who has previous teaching experience and possesses some knowledge of Unani Termonology also. Pay would be settled subsequently by the Acedamic Sub Committee and applicant informed accordingly. Please apply sharp to:—The Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 3391.

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. DUTIES, DELHI.
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WANTED—A reliable JOB, minimum salary acceptable Rs. 50/-. Can deposit Rs. 500/- cash. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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PRACTICAL NATURE CURE—By K. L. SARMA, B.A., B.L., Pudukotah. Practical Guide to self-treatment and health maintenance by natural means. Representative K. JAYARAM, Parel, Bombay 12. Obtainable from: Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
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INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1931—Syllabus: three annas. Application form: two annas. Entries registered up to 15th September, 1931. Apply R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
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P.

AMERICAN COTTON GUARANTEED full week's Special Figures "Sunrise Weekly" for Rupee only, issued every Saturday. Last weekly gave marvellous results! Monday 6.98 and Thursday 7.11 were the exact closings forecasted! Our Rupees Ten daily "Certainty" given once free to "Weekly" buyers. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R5668

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at 3 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th instant at "Bombay House," 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the Agenda left over at the meeting held on the 14th instant.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Jehangir R. D. Tata.
Director.
Bombay, 15th August, 1931.
3425

Public Notices

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Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED not to fail to attend to-day's Meeting at 4 p.m.
3437

NOTICE

A PRIZE of Rs. 50/- for the best artistic design of a big poster which would be useful for Khaddar and mill-cloth propaganda among mill-operatives and working-class population is offered. Designs be forwarded to the undersigned before 31-8-31. The Governing Body would be the sole Judge in the matter of awarding the prize or in the event of dividing it into parts in case there are more than one successful competitors. Copyright will vest in the Subha.

G. I. PATEL.
Honorary Secretary.
Swadeshi Sabha
Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
3422

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE

Bombay, 13th July, 1931

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th August, 1931, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1931, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 18809 in respect of 5 ordinary shares Nos. 40187 to 40191 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Rashid Ardeshir Irani has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post, Fort, Bombay, No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated:—12th August, 1931.
R5667

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. JAMSHEDJI ADERJI SHROFF and his wife Najamai, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises or dwelling house and structures standing thereon situate, lying and being in village Danda in the South Salsette Taluka at 14th Road, Khar, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban Admeasuring about 1063 square yards bearing Bombay Development Plot No. 400 Scheme No. VII (Khar) and bounded, on the North by the property of Mr. Dyson being Plot No. 399, on the South by the property of Mr. Sukhtankar being Plot No. 401 on East the vacant land being Plot Nos. 387 and 388 and on the West fourteenth Road, Khar.

Dated this 17th day of August 1931.

R. E. PAPA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3351.

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The World's Wonder Sweet-Heart.
CHARLES (BUDDY) ROGERS, NANCY CARROLL
IN
"FOLLOW THRU"
All-Colour, Talking Musical Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Famous English Actor
SIR MARTIN JOHN HARVEY,
In his First Talkie
"The Lyons Mail"
The Dramatic Story of a Silversmith condemned to death for another's crime.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Four Funniest Men in the World:
THE MARX BROS.
IN
THE COCOANUTS
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing.
Two Hours of Fun Galore.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Hiralal Bapulal has contracted to sell to our client CHHOTALAL RATANJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Ardeshir Dady Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1942, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7464 and Cadestral Survey No. 736 of Girgaon Division and asssessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1558 and Old Street No. 26 and New Street No. 104 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Hormusji Pestonji Doctor and now of Shavakshaw Sorabji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by the house of Hormusji Cawasji Minocher.

Dated this 12th day of August 1931.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM.
& MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3421

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 567—OF 1931.

Re: GANGAPRASAD SIDNATH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....A Debtor.
Ex parte: UTTAMCHAND POONAMCHAND & CO., a firm and Others ...Petitioning Creditors.

On the 14th day of August, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3423

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 (Act VII of 1913.) and IN THE MATTER OF J. C. GAMMON, LIMITED.

J. C. GAMMON, Limited .....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 15 lacs to Rs. 6 lacs was on the 14th day of August, 1931, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia and is now pending, and that the List of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as at the 19th day of September 1931.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
3424

Zanana Show

(For Ladies Only)
SUNDAY 23rd AUGUST AT 10-30 A.M.
MADANS TALKIE GEM
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS WILL BE PAID TO GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL FUND IN MEMORY OF LATE MR. RUSTOMJI DOTIWALLA
(OF MADAN THEATRES LD.)
Tickets can be purchased at the Theatre from 17th August 1931
WELLINGTON—TALKIES
(DHOBI TALAO)

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!
MADAN'S ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING HINDI-PRODUCTION OF DISTINCTION
Next To "SHIRIN-FARHAD" Fame
BHARATI-BALAK
or "THE BABE-OF-HIND"
EVEN MAHATMAJI WILL ENVY
THE BABY'S WORK
Starring MOHAN, DADY SARKARY, SHARIFA and PATIENCE COOPER
PHOTOPHONED ON 'RCA' OF "SHIRIN-FARHAD" FAME
DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 AND 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M. ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. H. WADIA, Esqr., Bombay Parsi Inhabitant the Court Receiver in Suit Nos. 913 of 1908 and 2147 of 1928 has contracted to sell the undermentioned property in auction sale to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortagage sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of easehold land or ground of which the Lessee from Government is at present Abaji Bhasker with the messuages, tenements dwelling house and outhouse standing thereon, situate at Matharpacady, Mazagaon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bomby, containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 5904, Street No. 28, Cadastral Survey No. 422 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dosibai, widow of Pestonji Sorabji Batliwalla and partly by the property of Frank Oliveira, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond that by the property of the late Nicholas Marcellino Valladares and on or towards the South by the property of Louis Ignatius Gonsalves and which piece of land forms part of a larger piece of leasehold land bearing Collector's Old No. 15 New No. 16241, Old Survey No. 14, New Survey No. 1/3695.

Dated this 15th Day of August, 1931.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3426

From Saturday 15th August
A SUPER JEWEL OF THE ASSOCIATED FILMS LIMITED, MADRAS.
RAO BAHADUR K. S. VENKATRAMIER, B.A., presents
RAJA SANDOW
MISS LEELA
and
MISS T. P. RAJALAKSHMI
supported by
K. B. VATHSAL, B.A.
and
P. V. RAO
in
SATI USHA SUNDARI
Direction & Story by RAJA SANDOW
Photography by
G. G. GOGATE & V. J. BHAVE
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
Extra Show at 3 and daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495—497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

REJUVENATION

BILAS YOGA—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure and hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

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"I AM THANKFUL"

To you as the "Tibetan Herb" sent by you last year really fulfilled my desire of Passing for Matriculation Examination" Mr. Murlidhar writes from Kyet Ganj Hostel, Allahabad on March 1, 1931.

This "Tibetan Herb" is a gift by a Lamayogi, acquired after much penance and sacrifice in Tibetan and Himalayan Ranges. The following objects are achieved by its virtue.

(1) VASIKARAN :—Wonderful and instantaneous effect in creating pure love (male and female). Users will know its effects. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(2) TRADE AND PROFESSION:—Sure gain to the user in all lines and professions. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(3) LITIGATION:—Hopeless cases of all kinds ar won by its virtue. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(4) DISEASES :—Chronic and acute diseases of worst type are radically and permanently cured. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(5) SERVICE :—Unfortunate Youths hopelessly desperate on account of any suitable job, will get suitable service to their entire satisfaction according to their merits and standard. Promotion in any line is sure by its use. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(6) EXAMINATION:—Sure success in Examination. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(7) OVER-POWERING ENEMIES :—Strongest and most dangerous opponents will kneel down before the user. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(8) EVIL STARS:—All kinds of evil stars are prespited by it. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

(9) HEALTH & PROSPERITY:—It improves health in no time. Price Rs. 3-8. NOTE IT DOWN:—Those who have got faith in Hindu-Shastras and at the same time require the "Herb" very badly may only apply. Mention your name and object when placing order. One "Herb" is required for one single object mentioned above. Price of each "Herb" Rs. 3-8-0, As. 6 posting extra but 3 at a time will cost of Rs. 9-6-0 only with postage in India. 8 shillings for one "Herb" outside India. Should be sent B.P.O. in advance. Price back on solemn declaration.

BIJOY LODGE, (C).
P. O. SALKIA HOWRAH.

Powell's Crementhine IS A HIGHLY GERMICIDAL, CLEANSING & REFRESHING TOOTH CREAM. SOLD EVERYWHERE. N. POWELL & Co. BOMBAY 4

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

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New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
And
Whole Life Rs. 25.

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

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YOUR
Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24158.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Fydhony, Bombay

Trade & Finance.

CASH BALANCE OF IMPERIAL BANK DECREASES

Noticeable Decline In Government Securities

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay, Aug. 14.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

MONEY.

In the money market rate for call funds eased off and ranged between 3½ to 4½ per cent. This was probably due to excessive treasury bill maturities over renewals. Treasury bill renewals totalled Rs. 334.50 lacs as compared with RsR. 343 lakhs in the last week, while maturities in this week amounted to Rs. 434 lacs. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 213.27 lacs, but the cash balance is reduced by Rs. 220.30 lacs owing to large decrease in Government deposits at the Bank. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4½ per cent., two to three months 5 per cent, and six months 4½ per cent.

Following the publication of the American Cotton report on the 10th instant estimating an out-turn of 15,584,000 bales and favourable weather conditions, there was a catacylsmic drop in the price of the commodity in all the principal markets. This naturally had a repurcussion on other markets in India and depressed rates all round.

The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England appears to have ceased and foreign exchanges have moved in favour of London. This week's influx was no more than a million and a half pounds. The Government of Great Britain are now engaged in formulating loan conversion scheme and seem to realise that without drastic economies in expenditure the financial position cannot be rectified.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th August 1931 shows a large decrease of Rs. 220.30 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 19,64,40,000 as compared with Rs. 22.26 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.55, a decrease of 1.44 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland Bills discounted have all decreased by Rs. 22.45 lacs, Rs. 85.19 lacs and Rs. 107.17 lacs respectively. Government deposits have receded by Rs. 397.20 lacs to Rs. 17.29 crores probably due to beginning of the month requirements. Other deposits also declined by Rs. 5.77 lacs to Rs. 6.96 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was on the whole weak with a noticeable decline in the price of 3½ per cent. Paper which after opening at Rs. 59-2 fell to Rs. 58-4-6, but recovered and closed at Rs. 58-6. The movements in this scrip were also subject to varying international financial conditions and Indian political situation. In other scrips there is still the complete absence of investment demand as surplus funds continue to find their way into treasury bills. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 99/11; 1933 at Rs. 99/4; 1935 at Rs. 95/4 and 1939-44 at Rs. 93. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1931 and 1932 were placed to Rs. 100/1 and Rs. 100/8. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan weakened to Rs. 103/12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan further receded to Rs. 71-6 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 88/10. 4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 82/2 and 1934 Bonds declined from Rs. 94/12 to Rs. 94/6.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, the 11th August. Total amounts offered were Rs. 36,50,000 and Rs. 3,13,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96-14-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-7-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-6 received approximately 25 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 36,50,000 and Rs. 1,63,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6-3-4 and Rs. 5-15-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 12th to Monday, the 17th August, 1931 at Rs. 96-15-0 and Rs. 98-8-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 5th to 10th August amounted to Rs. 6,25,000 and Rs. 1,28,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 18th August 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 21st August. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 7th August 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 56.11 lacs in the notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 156.20 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 19.43 lacs to Rs. 125.85 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has decreased by Rs. 18.97 lacs to Rs. 6.71 crores probably due to sales of silver. Gold bullion is further increased by Rs. 22.28 lacs to Rs. 16.77 crores. Securities in India have risen by Rs. 33.32 lacs to Rs. 6.86 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.60 as against 95.80 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was quiet and dull with small transactions either way. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-3/4d. and buyers 1s. 5-25/32d. Exports are slack, while enquiry for remittances is also limited. During the week however some bullion T. T. was bought for imports of silver by this week's steamer from London. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—Sept./Oct. 1s. 5-33/32d.; November 1s. 5-11/16d. and Dec./January 1s. 5-21/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dol. 4.85-3/16 to Dol. 4.85-13/16. French francs are quoted at 123.95; the Belga at 34.88 and the Italian lira at 92.85.

A press communique from the Dy. Controller of Currency dated the 11th instant states that £100,500 sterling were sold during the week ending 8th August 1931 and the total transfer to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 8th August 1931 amounted to £12,306,004 of which £3,306,004 represent sales of sterling.

GOLD.

Dull conditions continued to characterise the gold market and there was hardly any feature of note. The price of ready remained almost unchanged at Rs. 21/3/9 per tola. Fair amounts of "distress gold" are still being tendered to the Mint and for the week ending 7th August totalled nearly Rs. 22½ lacs. In London the price of gold after declining to 94s. 10-7/8d. closed at the opening level of 84s. 11½d. Sovereign rates remained steady at Rs. 13-9-3 both for ready and delivery 27th August. The daily offtake is unchanged at the small figure of 2,000 tolas with stocks approximating 1-1/4 lacs tolas. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs 21/4/0 and Rs. 21/3/9 for ready, Rs. 21/4/3 and Rs. 21/4/0 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 21/5/3 and Rs. 21/5/0 for 28th September settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £10,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 238.038 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market experienced a consistent drop during the week owing mainly to Shanghai advices. Ready fell from Rs. 44-3 to Rs. 43-5, but improved slightly and closed at Rs. 43-7. The premium on spot over 2nd October delivery widened to as much as one rupee last Monday, but narrowed to about 10 annas per 100 tolas towards the close. This is largely due to the technical position of the market and bear operators are shipping a fairly big amount by this week's mail from London to arrive in time for the next settlement. The up-country demand has improved somewhat to the average of 50 bars a day, while stock on hand approximate 1200 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s 2-15/16d. to 1s. 2-1/2d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12-15/16d. and 12-9/16d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-3 and Rs. 43-5 for ready; Rs. 43/8 and Rs. 42/10 for 2nd September settlement and Rs. 43-3 and Rs. 42-4 for 2nd October delivery. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £20,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 555 bars and Rs. 304,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £160,000.

SHARES.

The share market experienced a sharp decline in values in the early part of the week mainly influenced by a sudden fall in the price of raw cotton and the political situation in India. The big shares dropped by about 20 points but recovered somewhat at the close. The following are fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 678/12-676/4-683/12-686/4; Century Rs. 216/4-223/12; Central India Rs. 315-325, Crescent Rs. 60/10; Fazulbhoy Rs. 315-313/12-321/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 130; Indore Malwa Rs. 330xd-331/4; Kohinoor Rs. 113/12-112/8-116/4; New Great Rs. 118/12-115-120; Pearls Rs. 186/4-185-192/8; Simplex Rs. 52/8-55; and Swadeshi Rs. 245-252/8.

The miscellaneous section suffered similarly but reacted slightly as the week ended. Tata Iron Ordys. after declining from Rs. 21 to Rs. 18/14 closed at Rs. 20/6. Defds. after going down to Rs. 278/12 finished at Rs. 280. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 105/10 and improved to Rs. 107/3. Andhra Valleys kept steady at Rs. 555, and Tata Power shares at Rs. 382/8. Alcock shares opened 7 points lower than last week's closing at Rs. 201/4, but gained at the close to Rs. 208/12. Bombay Burmah shares losing 18 points at the opening, improved towards the end and closed at Rs. 362/8. Bombay Trams after an initial fall at Rs. 97/8, improved and closed at Rs. 100. Bombay steams quietened to Rs. 178/12. Cement shares were more or less unchanged; Bundis being quoted at Rs. 12/10 and Indian Cements at Rs. 146/4. Katnis Ordys. closed at Rs. 156/4 with Defds. unaltered at Rs. 638/12. Among railways, Ahmd. Prantij suffered a sharp decline from Rs. 810 to Rs. 750. Gujarat railways lost about 4 rupees to Rs. 39/8 and Tapti Valley shares declined by Rs. 10 to Rs. 558/12.

Imperial Bank shares suffered a further fall from Rs. 888/12 to Rs. 835 for fully paid, and from Rs. 218/12 to Rs. 211/4 for Contributories. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 74/12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15/2.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 14.

During the week under review our Sugar Market continued to rule quiet. Demand for Spot remained on a moderate scale. Prices both for Spot as well as for Forward positions declined by about half an anna per cwt. European Importing houses have been free sellers of September to December shipments at Rs. 5|4 to Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H. but no worth noting business has been done for Bombay except some business of Sugar to be arrived per S.S. Arabia at Rs. 5|4 to Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H. These offerings at low rates confirms the belief of sales made in Java by V. J. P. at guilder 8 per 100 Kiloes of White Java Sugar. At present moment the dealers appear nervous and they do not show any inclination to buy even at low rates. It is reported that a business of about 8000 tons of Java Sugar has been done for Bedi Bunder of August shipment by an Importing Office at Rs. 5|4|6 less 1 per cent., which price is considered very fair for the sellers as it is understood that other offices were sellers of the same at Rs. 5|4 less 1 per cent.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 13|3 and Rs. 13|2|6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|4 and Rs. 5|3 for July and August and September Shipments and Rs. 5|4 and Rs. 5|4 for Octo.|Dec. Shipments and Rs. 12|13 and Rs. 12|12|3 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi report quiet markets. Spot prices ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 9|3|3 and Rs. 12|10 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—London Terminal market is reported to be quiet and prices for Raw sugar for August to March Shipments have declined by about 1 to 1-|2 d. per cwt. Undertone was steady and it is hoped that development of financial position will affect sympathy.

New York is reported steady market. Rates for September and March shipments of New York option sugar dropped by about 2 points.

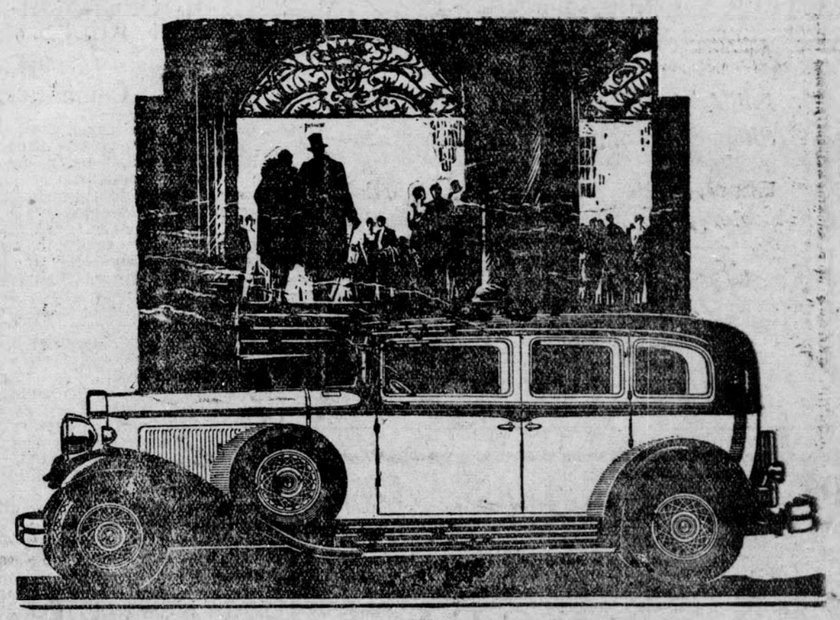
Java Trust have adopted a fresh policy in not disclosing the prices but it is reported that the Trust have disposed off 1400 tons of White Java and 10300 tons of Channel-New crop.

Arrivals:—There have been none since our last advices. S.S. Arabia is expected to arrive on about the 17th instant, with a cargo of about 45000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stock:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 3,00,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|2|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|4|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Arabia Rs. 5|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 5|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo.|Dec. Rs. 5|4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 5|4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12|12|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone :—Quiet.



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The most beautiful car ever to carry the Nash insignia is shown above—the Eight-95 Limousine for seven passengers.

With its 115 horsepower Twin-Ignition Straight-Eight engine it is the most powerful car ever built by Nash. And it is the car which stands out as a masterpiece against a traditional Nash background of more than a decade of fine car engineering and skillful designing.

This new Nash Straight-Eight offers everything a discriminating motorist could desire—beauty—style—smartness—luxury—comfort—and powerful performance! This Limousine and seven equally smart Eight-90 series models supply all the advantages of expensive car ownership—*but without the usual penalty of excessive cost.*

We shall be happy to demonstrate any model at your convenience.

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Banish Superfluous Hair

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER" That will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, caused no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.
N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

Manager,
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY
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JAI BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
MADRAS.

Mr. D. CHENCHIAH, B.Sc. Managing Agent is touring in Bombay Presidency. Those who wish to apply for the posts of presidency Organizer, District Organizers, Chief Agents and agents are requested to meet him at the following places:—

15th, 16th & 17th Aug. WELCOME HOTEL, Frere Road, Bombay.
18th, 19th & 20th Aug. GUJARAT LODGE, Opposite Ry. Station, Ahmedabad.

Bombay, 14-3-31. MANAGING AGENTS.

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HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL ORGANISATION RULES.

—:o:—

Sanctioned By The Working Committee.

Whereas the Working Committee has resolved that the Hindustani Seva Dal shall be the Central Volunteer Organisation of the Congress and has defined its functions and laid down the conditions under which volunteer corps may be recognised the following further rules are framed and sanctioned by the Committee for the control of the Seva Dal and the proper organisation of the Congress Volunteers.

1. The work of the Hindustani Seva Dal shall be done by a Central Board consisting of the Member-in-charge, the Organising Secretary and three others to be nominated by the Working Committee. The Member-in-charge shall be the Chairman and Organising Secretary, the Secretary of this Board.

2. The Working Committee shall nominate on the recommendation of the Central Volunteer Board a Teaching and Examining Board of five persons. This Board shall arrange for the training and instruction of the volunteers and officers and for the issue of certificates.

ALL ABOUT CERTIFICATES.

3. There shall be four grades of certificates:

I. For volunteers, II. For instructors, III. For Junior officers and IV. For Senior officers.

4. The Central Board shall arrange for the examination of and the issue of certificates to all persons qualiefid to receive them. The examination may take place at the Head Quarters of the Provincial Congress Committee or of the Volunteer units in the Province the expenses in either case being borne by the Provincial Congress Committee. For examination at the Head Quarters of the Dal there shall be paid a fee of Re. one for each officer or instructor to be examined.

5. No one can be appointed officer who cannot produce a certificate of service for at least one year as a volunteer or worker in some province and some Congress Organisation, and has not passed the examinations prescribed by the Central Board.

6. A 'Volunteer' or 'sainik' shall mean any one male or female of the age of 18 and over but not older than 45 who has signed the pledge given in rule 7 below and is a member of a primary Congress Organisation and is capable of performing following services:

I. To work for the Congress Programme, II To keep order at meetings, III. To regulate processions, IV. To render first-aid, V. To serve Congress delegates, guests, etc., and VI. To keep watch by day or night and such other work as may be entrusted by the officer-in-charge.

THE PLEDGE.

7. The following shall be the pledge to be signed by every volunteer.

"I . , a Congress volunteer solemnly pledge myself to strive for the attainment of Purna Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means. I shall obey the orders of my superior officers faithfully and to the best of my ability. I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to promote peace and goodwill in all classes and communities of India. I shall not expect any payment or compensation for my service or for the consequences of such service. I shall undergo such training as may be given to me by the Congress authorities."

8. Any volunteer or officer not conforming to the discipline of his or her organisation or not carrying out the policy and programme of the Congress shall be liable to dismissal by the organisation to which he or she belongs.

9. No officer or member of a Congress Volunteer Organisation on the active list shall take part in any party politics of Congress Organisations.

10. No volunteer shall belong to any communal organisation or to any other political organisation.

11. The Central Board shall have the power to frame bye-laws not inconsistent with the foregoing and for matters not covered hereby provided that these bye-laws shall be submitted to the Working Committee at its first meeting after the passing of the bye-laws and be liable to be altered, amended or replaced.

11 a. "Transitory Provision."

Till such time as the Working Committee appoints the additional members of the Central Board and the Teaching and Examining Board, the Member-in-charge and the Organising Secretary shall constitute the Central Board and shall arrange for the teachings and examination of volunteers, instructions and officers and for the issue of certificates.)

CONTROL OVER VOLUNTEERS.

12. Provincial Congress Committee shall exercise control over their volunteer corps subject to the general supervision of the Central Board in regard to training and technique of organisation.

13. Provincial Congress Committee may train wherever possible boys and girls below 18 and organise them as follows:

Between ages 7 to 12—Balaks—Balikas.

Between ages 12 to 18—Kumars—Kubarikas.

14. The above rules shall not prevent Congress Committees from organising "sevaks" especially for the purpose of picketing or other Congress activities. Such "sevaks" shall sign the pledge given above and shall be given such training as is necessary for the performance of their duties.

15. Nothing in the foregoing rules shall effect the general powers of supervision and control of the Working Committee.

WOMEN'S CORPS OR SANCTIONED.

The Working Committee also passed the following resolution:

"Provincial Congress Committees shall form Women's Volunteer Corps subject to these rules, in so far as they may be applicable; and in so far as a central women's organisation is concerned the member-in-charge and the organising secretary are called upon to produce a scheme at the next meeting of the Working Committee."

ROUND TABLE KNIGHT'S APOLOGIA

Sir Pheroze And Congress Decision

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna has issued the following statement to the press on the decision of the Working Committee not to participate in the Round Table Conference:—

The decision of the Working Committee of the Congress that it be not represented at the next sessions of the R. T. C. must be regarded as most unfortunate. The public are not aware of the exact reasons for such decision and would of course welcome the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy to know if the Government of India are to blame. So far as one can judge from all that has happened since March last, the Government of India hape done a great deal to meet the wishes of Mr. Gandhi. If they cannot now comply with any particular request there fay be good reason for the same, but whatever it be it is simply deplorable that for some small reason or other in which possibly no great issues are involved the Congress again refuses to co-operate.

R. T. C. CAN'T STOP.

A approachment was brought about after no end of negotiations and the country rejoiced that at the next sessions of the Conference all the political parties in India would be represented which the delegates who attended the first session had so eagerly sought right from the start. Already much capital is being made in the Die-hard press in England and their hands will be very greatly strengthened. Whether Mr. Gandhi goes or not it is clear tiat the work of the R. T. C. must be continued but the unfortunate part of it will be that the Congress views will not be heard. I am yet hoping that ways and means will be found to enable Mr. Gandhi to go. If he does not, we may still rely upon the rest of the personnel endeavouring to bring apout as satisfactory an arrangment as possible so that India will secure what it has been aiming at for years past. I trust the Congress will see that our task is not jeopardised by the recurrence of any more untoward events in India.

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE.

It is equally unfortunate that the Federation of the Inidan Chambers will not permit Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to attend the Conference. He would have been a very creat help to the other members of the Conference who may be regarded as representing Indian commercial interests. The Federation make out that they were virtually promised three seats and have been given only one. The public would like to know the details of any arrangment that was arrived at and from which it is said that Government have now departed. Whatever explanation Government may have, I for one cannot see why three representatives of the Federation could not be invited instead of one when Government were able to create room for three more delegates to represent commercial interests viz. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy. Sir Padamji Ginwalla and Mr. Benthall, who, of course are not members of the Federation.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Programme Of Annual Badminton Tournament, 1931-32.

WEDNESDAY 19TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles' St. Xavier's (B) Vs. Wilson (A).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles—Sydenham (B) Vs. Ismail (B).

4-45 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Grant Medical (A) Vs. Law.

5-15 p.m. Mixed Doubles—St. Xavier's (A) Vs. Wilson (B).

THURSDAY 20TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—Ismail (A) Vs. Sydenham (A).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles—Grant Medical (B) Vs. Elphinstone (A)

4-45 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Elphinstone (B) Vs. G. S. Medical (B).

5-15 p.m. Men's Doubles—Grant Medical (B) Vs. St. Xavier's (A).

FRIDAY 21ST AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—G. S. Medical (A) Vs. Law (A).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles—St. Xavier's (A) Vs. Wilson (B).

4-45 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Grant Medical (B) Vs. Sydenham.

5-15 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Elphinstone (A) Vs. St. Xavier's (B)

SATURDAY 22ND AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—G. S. Medcial (B) Vs. Elphinstone (B).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles—Grant Medical (A) Vs. Law (B).

4-45 p.m. Men's Doubles—G. S. Medical (B) Vs. Sydenham (B)

5-15 p.m. Men's Doubles—St. Xavier's (B) Vs. Ismail (B).

SUNDAY 23RD AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Doubles—Wilson (A) Vs. Grant Medical (A).

4-20 p.m. Men's Doubles—Elphinstone (B) Vs. Law (A).

4-45 p.m. Men's Doubles—Sydenham (A) Vs. Ismail (A).

5-15 p.m. Men's Doubles—Law (B) Vs. G. S. Medical (A).

5-40 p.m. Men's Doubles—Wilson (B) Vs. Elphinstone (A).

MONDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—Winner of (1) Vs. Winner of (5).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles—Winner of (6) Vs. Winner of (9).

4-45 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Wilson (B) Vs. Grant Medical (B).

5-15 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Wilson (A) Vs. St. Xavier's (A).

TUESDAY 25TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—Winner of (2) Vs. Winer of (10).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles—Winner of (13) Vs. Winner of (14).

4-45 p.m. Ladies' Singles—St. Xavier's (B) Vs. Elphinstone (A).

5-15 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Grant Medical (A) Vs. Law.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Mixed Doubles—G. S. Medical (A) Vs. Wilson (A).

4-45 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Winners of (12) Vs. Winners of (3).

4-15 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Winners of (7).

THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Doubles—Winners of (15) Vs. Winners of (16).

4-20 p.m. Men's Doubles—Winners of (17) Vs. Winners of (18).

5-15 p.m. Men's Doubles—Winners of (8) Vs. Winners of (20).

5-45 p. m. Men's Double:—Winners of (19) Vs. Winners of (21).

FRIDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—(Semi Final) Winner of (22) Vs. Winner of (23).

(22) Vs. Winner of (23).

4-20 p.m. Men's Singles (Semifinal) —Winner of (26) Vs. Winner of (27).

4-45 p.m. Ladies Singles—G. S. Medical Vs. Winner of (24).

5-15 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Winner of (25) Vs. Elphinstone (B).

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

4 p.m. Men's Doubles—Winners of (33) Vs. Winners of (34).

4-20 p.m. Men's Doubles Semifinal)—Winners of (35) Vs. Winners of (38).

4-45 p.m. Ladies' Doubles—St. Xavier's Vs. Elphinstone.

final)—Wilson Vs. Grant Medical.

SUNDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

4-45 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Winners of (30) Vs. Winners of (31).

5 p.m. Mixed Doubles (semifinal)—Winners of (32 Vs. Winners of (4).

MONDAY 31 AUGUST

4 p.m. Men's Doubles—Winners of (41) Vs. Winners of (42). (Final).

4-30 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Winner of (38) Vs. Winners of (39). (Semi-final).

5 p.m. Ladies' Singles-Win-

5 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Winner of (40) Vs. Winner of (29).

TUESDAY 1ST SEPTEMBER

4 p.m. Mixed Doubles—Winners of (49) Vs. Winners of (46). (Final).

5 p.m. Ladies Doubles—Winners of (43) Vs. Winners if (44). (Final).

WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPTR.

4 p.m. Men's Singles—Winner of (37) Vs. Winner of (38). (Final).

4-30 p.m. Ladies' Singles—Winner of (48) Vs. Winner of (49) (Final).

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-45 p.m.: Sponsored programme by H.M.V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.
5 p.m.: Mai Varerker's talk on Women's University (in Marathi).
7 p.m.: Homji Sisters' concert.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the School a concert will take place at the School Hall, Benhamhall Lane, Girgaum, to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. when Ataulla Khan of Agra will sing.

B. P. C. C.

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. The Committee will be sitting in session from day to day or at intervals until such date as the President may dissolve it.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at Sjt. K. L. Boraker's place, Chodapdeo on Tuesday, at 9 a.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the G.D. C.C. will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Committee's premises at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

FLAG SALUTATION.

The Flag-hoisting ceremony will be performed at Naigam Rd., opp. No. 19 B.P.T. Chawl, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.). All Prabhat Pheries of the locality are specially requested to attend the function.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE:—The 12th annual general meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Sunday (23rd inst.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Institute at the Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"C" WARD PICKETERS' CONFERENCE."

A conference of the picketers of the "C" Ward will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the committee's Offices (Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road). Picketers are requested to be present in time.

K.R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:—An annual gathering to commemorate the 22nd anniversary of the death of Mr. K.R. Cama will be held on Thursday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Fort, (entrance from the Ravelin Street), when an oil-paint portrait of Sir J.J. Modi will be unveiled and he will speak on "The Doctrine of Karma from a Zoroastrian Point of View."

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Toddy Tree Tale Again

COMPENSATION FOR THOSE WHO MAKE NO CLAIM

HOW OFFICIALDOM HONOURS THE TRUCE IN KARNATAK

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Aug. 13.

In connection with the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, regarding the re-imposition of compensatory fine on the villagers of Pachapur on account of the alleged damage to toddy trees during the Civil Disobedience movement, facts show that the interpretation put on the same by Government as represented in the said letter is not correct.

Mr. Collins writes that the total damage compensated for amounts to Rs. 6,442-12-0 out of which Rs. 5,232 represented damage done to Government trees which the Government on a liberal interpretation of clause 14 of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement decided to remit. But the amount of the total fine sought to be recovered from the villagers of Pachapur was only Rs. 1,210-12-0 from the beginning and was distributed at about Rs. 2 per house on the 600 and odd dwellings of the village. Surely the remission to which Mr. Collins refers could not have come before the Gandhi-Irwin Truce.

A PROCLAMATION.

When the Congress volunteers cut the toddy trees, it was notified by beat of drum to the villagers of Pachapur that they would be held responsible for the damage if toddy trees continued to be cut or damaged. This was towards the end of May 1930. The volunteers who cut the trees were duly sentenced to imprisonment and fine. On 4-11-30 the Collector of Belgaum issued an order under section 25A of the District Police Act for the recovery of Rs. 1,210-12-0 being the amount of damage done to trees mentioned in Mr. Collins' letter. It will be remembered that during the trial of the volunteers for cutting toddy trees, a number of owners of those trees had openly told in the Court that they did not desire any compensation. However the fine was imposed and sought to be recovered as above.

CANCEL THE FINE.

On 23-11-30 the villagers made an application to the Collector of Belgaum requesting him to cancel the fine as they were not liable to pay the same. In reply the Collector wrote on the 10th December saying that they must suffer for the lawlessness of their fellow-villagers which they did nothing to prevent and in the detection of which they gave no help to the authorities. He said further that the preservation of law and order was communal obligation on the whole public of the village.

Subsequently however, when the villagers refused point-blank to pay the fines and allowed their movables to be attached and the movables could not find either a conveyance or a purchaser, the authorities seem to have stopped the Japtis, the attached articles also being returned to the owners. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate passed an order on 30-12-1930 to the effect that he would receive application for remission of this tax up to 30-1-1931. The Mamlatdar also issued a similar order on 2-1-31 saying that pending the D. D. C.'s personal enquiry on the 7th February when he would visit Pachapur, the Japtis had been stopped and articles already attached returned to owners.

THE RE-IMPOSITION.

The Collector then again ordered on 27-5-31 after the truce that the recovery of the fine be proceeded with It is in connection with this new order that the Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee wrote to the Commissioner to which the Home Secretary has sent the present reply. The owners of the toddy trees for whom the compensation is sought to be recovered have, I understand, sent an application to the Collector on 27-7-31 that they did not claim any compensation.

The Home Secretary's letter makes mention of another point which is stoutly refuted by the villagers. The letter says that the compensation was awarded after due provision for hearing the parties on both sides. But as a matter of fact, the villagers contend, that when Dr. Ramarao Joshi their accredited leader enquired of the District Deputy Collector as to the number of trees cut, what was the amount of loss, who asked for the compensation and so on, the D. D. C, is said to have replied that he could not give the information, but that they had fixed Rs. 1,210-12-0 as the amount of compensation. A thorough enquiry of the matter may reveal still more interesting things.

"SPEECHES AGAINST GOVERNMENT."

Mr. A. N. Jalihal a pleader of Gadag and a staunch Congressman was to-day summoned by the District Police Superintendent of Dharwar in connection with three speeches delivered by him on the 25th March, the 5th April and the 26th June 1931 respectively. The D. S. P. is understood to have told Mr. Jalihal that in his opinion the speeches were against Government to which Mr. Jalihal is believed to have replied that as he was a Congressman first and last the speeches may have been against Government but that was no ground for complaint Then the D. S. P. is understood to have shown Mr. Jalihal several paragraphs in the speeches which were either incorrectly reported or contained bona-fide comments and words which were largely in use. The D. S. P. is said to have requested Mr. Jalihal not to give any cause for real complaint in this period of truce, to which Mr. Jalihal heartily complied saying that as he was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi he would surely honour him to that extent. It is understood that the D. S. P. is not proceeding with the matter any further.

"VERAVAL DAY"

Procession And Hartal On The 18th Instant

The following appeal has been issued by the Kathiawad Praja Mandal and the Junagadh Rajya Hindu Praja Mandal:—

In memory of the murder of the Veraval Hindu leaders "Veraval Day" will be observed on 18th inst. All Hindus should observe a 'hartal' and complete fast on that day. A bare-headed procession will start from the office of the Junagadh Rajya Hindu Praja Mandal at 9-30 a.m. and passing through Princess Street, Sheikh Memon Street and Bhuleshwar will reach Madhav Baug, exactly at 10-45 a.m. when prayers will be offered for the departed souls.

A New Gymkhana

The Maharashtra Cricket Club of Dadar, an Institute established as far back as 1909, has undertaken the scheme of the establishment of a Gymkhana for the benefit of the public of the northern part of the City. A plot of land has been obtained from the Municipality in the Shivaji Park. The construction of the Pavilion has been taken in hand. The foundation stone was laid by Seth Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji and the building will be completed in about a month's time.

The Gymkhana scheme includes all games, indoor and outdoor, on both western and eastern lines and is expected to be a very model Institution. The population of the northern part of Bombay has considerably increased during the last 10 or 12 years and an Institution of this kind is a necessity.

SETH HABIB ISMAIL DIES OF HEART-FAILURE

Well Known Khoja Merchant

We regret to announce the death of the wellknown Khoja merchant of Bombay Seth Habib Ismail, senior partner in the firm of Messrs Mithabhai Nathu. Seth Habib was in the enjoyment of perfect health till Sunday morning but at about 11 in the morning to the great grief his friends heart failed and he died.

The Jarat ceremony will take place at the deceased's residence Warden Road on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

LIQUOR PICKETING IN THANA.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, August 14.

Yesterday being the 30th day of the Ashad Month or in common parlance "Gatar Amavasya" all the country liquor shops in Thana were picketed by the members of the Working Committee of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee.

It is learnt that on seeing that liquor was sold in bottles to customers outside the licensed shop, Mr. S.M. Abhyankar, who is a member of the Thana Municipality and also of the Excise Advisory Board, sent for the Excise Inspector. But, the latter is reported to have sent a reply that he had no time to go and see for himself how the liquor was sold.

Mr. D.M. Nadkarni, the Secretary of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee went round the shops and inspected how picketing was going on.

CONGRESSMEN & COMMUNAL ORGANISATION

Mr. Lele's Resolution In B. P. C. C.

Mr. P. R. Lele, B.A.LL.B., has written to the President of the B.P.C.C. asking for leave to move the following Resolution at its next meeting which ought to be held before this month is over:—

"Resolved that no officeholder of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, or any Congress organisation subordinate thereto, shall hold any office, or allow himself or herself to be elected to any managing or Executive Council or Committee, connected with any communal organisation in India, and if any officeholder of the B. P. C. C. or a subordinate organisation holds any such office or has been elected to any such Council or Committee, he or she shall forthwith resign from it."

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION AND INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

Labour Representation And Adult Suffrage Urged.

A general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was held in the Union's Hall, Keshavji Building, Carnac Bridge, on the 14th instant, with Mr. N. M. Joshi the President of the Union in the Chair.

The President explained the work of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as far as it related to seamen and advised the Union to move the Government to give immediate effect to the Commission's recommendations. He also declared that the constitutional changes contemplated by the Round Table Conference would provide for labour legislation, and would determine the question of labour representation and adult suffrage besides deciding whether labour legislation should be a federal or provincial subject.

At the discussion in the meeting four resolutions were passed. The first resolution was to urge upon the Government to appoint a committee at an early date to inquire into the working of the present system, and such cogent matters, as the Labour Commission could not investigate, being outside its province. In the second resolution they thanked the Commision for its recommendations to extend the scope of the Workmen's compensation Act and other services, while in the third they strongly expressed their disagreement with its finding to eliminate surplus seamen, on the ground that seamen could not take to any other occupation. Lastly, a resolution was passed to press upon the Government to give effect to the above resolutions.

MEDIEVAL DESPOTISM AND DEMOCRACY.

STATES' PEOPLE'S TASK.

Miss Ellen E. Wilkinson, M.P., writes from England to the States' People's Conference:—

"I have very great sympathy with the movement of the people of the Indian States to secure democratic Government and will do what I can to further its cause.

It seems to me that it is an impossible state of affairs to have a part of India under democratic Government and the other part left under medieval despotism.

As you know, however, the position is extraordinarily difficult and what will be the outcome of the Round Table Conference it is impossible to say. However in so far as my efforts are of any help I hope to do what I can."

Foreigners Keep On Coming To Germany

BERLIN, July 23.

Concrete figures from 15 of Germany's largest spas and health resorts refute completely various reports that foreigners are "fleeing" from the country because of the temporary financial situation. The Germans themselves are the only sufferers from this situation. The increased of 100 marks for leaving the country applies only to German citizens: foreigners are not subject to it. Traveller's checks and foreign currency are gladly accepted everywhere by banks, tourist bureaus and hotels. So far from leaving Germany in haste, further foreign guests arrive daily, and life is normal for them in every way.

To The Rescue Of Flood Stricken People Of Konkan

A CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED BY BOMBAY CITIZENS

Over Rs. 5000 Collected In The Meeting On Sunday

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to form the "Konkan Flood Relief Fund" Committee with the object of collecting and administering funds for the relief of thousands of persons rendered destitute and homeless by the recent devastating floods in the Konkan. Justice S. S. Patker, presided.

In his opening speech, Justice Patkar pointed out how urgent and necessary it was to concert measures for the prompt relief. For the purpose of better management it was advisable that there should be one central representative committee acting and administering funds centrally instead of many committees pulling their way through separately.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF FLOOD.

Sjt. S. S. Mahajan, Secretary of the Malvan Flood Relief Committee, then narrated his personal experiences of the floods in Malvan. His tale of the extent of havoc wrought by the floods was indeed, heart-rending.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale then moved a resolution that a central fund to be called the "Konkan Flood Relief Fund", be started to give relief to the people rendered destitute by floods in the Konkan.

LITTLE LATE.

In commending her resolution to the audience, Mrs. Gokhale observed that they were a little late in coming to the consciousness of their duties but better late than never. She appealed to all the public institutions to come to the succour of these who were cruelly dealt with by nature.

Resolution was unanimously passed after it was seconded by Dr. J. K. Parulekar.

WHAT WERE GOVERNMENT DOING?

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C., then moved the second resolution regarding the personnel of the Committee. It was a pity, he said, that Government who were never tired of expressing their solicitude about the welfare of poor people, had not raised their little finger although thousands had been thrown out on the streets and were dying of hunger and want of shelter. What about the lakhs of Famine Relief Fund? What was it meant for if not for this? He then mentioned what B. P. C. C. had done in the matter of relief.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following Committee was then formed:—

Justice S. S. Patkar (President), Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalla, treasurer, and Messrs. S. R. Tendulkar, Bar-at-Law, R. V. Parulekar, Municipal Schools' Committee's Secretary and P. B. Gotherker, Joint Honorary Secretaries. The members include Sjts. K. F. Nariman, and Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. K. Pupala, Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and many other prominent citizens. The resolution was unanimously carried.

One more resolution was passed empowering the Committee to co-opt more members.

Mr. K. G. Kalekar moved that organisers of all other bodies collecting funds in Bombay for the identical purpose should join the Central Committee appointed at the meeting. The resolution was unanimously carried.

DONATIONS TO THE FUND.

Mr. S. R. Tendolkar then announced donations to the Fund. A donation of Rs. 2,100 was made by Shrimant Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalla, treasurer of the Fund. The donations so far received amounted to about Rs. 5,000.

MISS LEELA ROW

Participates In French Tennis Tournament

Miss Leela Row writes from Paris under date July 27:—

Since I last wrote to you my mother has been very busy writing out her speeches, articles etc. Next month she has been invited to the Abboye de Pontigny, where all the intellectual people of different parts of Europe will meet for a week to discuss "Colonisation and its Crisis"—Every year they have these reunions and talk over different topics. I am enclosing the prospectus—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Romain Rolland, Sylvain Levy, Andrews have all attended the Conferences. They are held in a 12th century monastery and all the guests spend a most interesting week in the ancient building. The Association Chretienne have also asked my mother to speak and I believe she will be going to Switzerland and Belgium also. We shall be returning to India in October and a great friend of ours, a young Italian, who is a sincere sympathiser of our cause, is coming to set up a school of modern languages—French, Italian, English.

I have only played in one tournament uptill now as I have been very busy studying French. But it was the second most important championship in France reserved for players of the second serie of France. I managed to reach the final after beating a number of likely winners, including Mlle Beltard (who beat Miss Hilleary Henrotin, Kleinadel etc. on the Rivierra this winter.) I was quite done up in the final as I had to play six players (of a certain standard) six days running. Anyway I was only beaten by a first class player Mlle Rosanbert, who is surely going to be promoted to the 1st serie of France.

We are going to Le Touquet now to play in the championship.

Police Warning Instead Of Fine

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, July 23.

The police here and also in Dortmund have introduced the practice of warning motorists for slight infractions of traffic laws instead of fining them. The offender is handed a printed slip containing the regulations, with the warning: "Please note paragraph——, and thus spare yourself a fine and trouble, and the state extra work." The innovation has been so warmly welcomed by the automobilists and their associations that other cities are planning to introduce it.

BENGAL GOVERNOR ON CONGRESS DECISION

Let Others Do Their Bit For R. T. C.

DACCA, Aug. 15.

Replying to addresses of farewell from the Municipality, District Board and the Muslim Federation at Government House this morning, Sir Stanley Jackson welcomed the assurance of the Muslim community that it was ready and determined to take its legitimate share in making a peaceful and prosperous India under the forthcoming constitutional changes.

It was absurd to think that either the province as a whole, or in the long run any community in it, could progress while one great component element of the population was in a backward state educationally or economically.

PARROTRIX.

Incidentally, he referred to the decision of the Congress Working Committee to hold aloof from the discussions at the Round Table Conference "Thereby impairing to some extent their representative character". He however hoped that it would not affect the determination of those who had interpreted the call of patriotism differently to pursue their deliberations to an issue satisfactory and honourable to all concerned.—A. P.

Wellington Talkies To The Rescue Of Hospitals

In memory of late Mr. Rustomji Dotivalla, of the Madan Theatres (Ltd.) Calcutta, a Pioneer of the Indian Film Industry, the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies has arranged a special Zenana show of "Shirin-Farhad" next Sunday morning (23rd August) at 10-30 at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao. The entire proceeds of this show will be handed over to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Fund. At this show only ladies will be admitted and tickets for the show can be had from to-day at the Theatre. Since the appointment of a Committee to collect funds in aid of the hospitals (in Bombay).

3rd Week! 3rd Week!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1931.

THE CONGRESS DEMAND.

Of the published letters between Mahatma Gandhi and Government officials the most important are the concluding ones between Gandhiji and Mr. H.W. Emerson, Home Secretary, to the Government of India. These letters show closely one of the main points on which the negotiations finally broke down. That point is Gandhiji's suggestion of an independent tribunal to decide disputes about the interpretation of the clauses of the Delhi Pact. At his interview with the Viceroy Gandhiji expressed the view that even if it were difficult for the Government to accept his general proposition for the appointment of a tribunal to decide all disputes, both about interpretation and facts, arising out of the Pact, "it would be unreasonable for them to refuse to accept a more narrow proposal relating to arbitration on the question of interpretation of the settlement." On the Viceroy suggesting that Gandhiji might communicate specific points fit for submission to arbitration, the latter urged eleven important points fit to be submitted to arbitration on behalf of the Government or the Congress. The very first three points suggested show that their reference to a board of arbitration would be at least as helpful to Government as to the people. These points are whether picketing includes picketing of liquor shop auctions sales; whether it is open to Government so to prescribe the distance at which picketing can be done as to render it impossible for the picketers to be within sight of the shop picketed; and whether it is competent for Government to limit the number of picketers so as to make it impossible to picket all the entrances of a particular shop.

Many Congressmen would feel that these points did not need reference to any tribunal and that every citizen has a right, even apart from any Pact to picket liquor shop auction sales, to picket in sight of the shop picketed and at each entrance to the shop. In the absence of any board of arbitration, Congressmen would exercise the right at any cost, so long as they maintained peace. But for the sake of good understanding, so essential for any lasting peace, Gandhiji was prepared to refer those points to arbitration and expected the same attitude of conciliation from Government. But Government have taken up a supercilious attitude and summarily turned down his suggestion Their professed objection is that the appointment of a special tribunal even for the purpose of interpretation would trench upon the authority and dignity of officers normally expected to do the work of interpretation. That is a hollow objection, for it is nothing unusual to appoint special tribunals for special purposes. The real objects in rejecting Gandhiji's suggestion are different. Apart from the fetish of prestige, many officials have a guilty conscience in the matter of breaches of Truce terms and do not like those breaches to be dragged into day-light and exposed by an independent tribunal. Besides, the game that some officials are out to play, so to victimise Congressmen and their sympathisers as to make them think a hundred times before again resisting Government, will not be easy to play in the presence of a board of arbitration. It is not obstinacy but need for protection that has induced Gandhiji to be insistent on the question of an independent tribunal.

Some Indians, poor in spirit and insight, have expressed the view that Gandhiji has sacrificed larger things of the R.T. Conference for the small things about picketing or revenue collection etc. But to the Mahatma and to the Congress it is no small thing to leave thousands of ryots to the tender mercies of officials, or to leave the all-important boycott of foreign cloth and liquor to the whims and caprices of officials who by irresponsible interpretation of the Delhi Pact might turn the boycott to naught and make short work of the sanctions behind the Congress vote at the London Conference. To those who feel that presence and talking at the Conference are everything, the Congress decision might seem the sacrifice of big things, a colossal blunder. But, to the Congress, as Gandhiji has again and again explained, the power to implement a scheme is all-important and not the talk about the scheme. And, if for any reason, it has not been so far possible for the Congress to implement, or to get implemented, a solemn Pact made by it with the Government, what hope is there of implementing the much larger scheme of National Government? If it is argued that His Majesty's Government in London is more sympathetic to India than the Government of India, and, therefore, deserves to be negotiated with and not non-co-operated with, let that Government demonstrate its assumed sympathy by getting its subordinate Government to come to an understanding with Gandhiji. Meanwhile, the Congress will patiently continue to add to its power to make good its will, which is the Nation's will.

TRUTH-HUNTING

Mahatma Gandhi's article on hooliganism has provoked mingled feelings of wrath and scorn from the "Times of India". The effect may be amusing. But the effort should be looked upon with understanding sympathy. Nothing could be less unnatural than the writer's bitter hostility to the very word "truth" which he would tear to pieces—if only he could. We suppose we ought to congratulate our contemporary on having added to its reputation. But whether it is due to a perfectly natural urge "to heave half a brick" at Gandhiji or to a similar desire to offer maternal protection to those gentlemen who were evidently following "truth" by battering down unresisting Nationalist Muslims; or whether it is due to both, our contemporary has conveniently ignored facts to make all the better use of fiction.

The picture of a Pathan who "is alleged to have threatened with a huge clasp-knife the Khilafatist leaders on the dais itself, and it was with some difficulty that a Congress worker—a lady worker, too!—persuaded that champion of 'truth' to put up that truth-propagating weapon and leave the dais" would be admirably horrifying. But the writer seems to know less than those who are called upon to accept his reference to crude fiction as a statement of fact. If only he had read more carefully the first two issues of the "Press"—the "Times of India" and the "Khilafat"—after the incident!

The writer would do well to read again the account of that meeting in the "Khilafat". He would then feel embarrassed at this categorical assertion. But our contemporary must be forgiven. It is one of the principles of unscupulous propaganda to dig out the forgotten past and then decorate it with convenient picturesque detail. That perhaps explains why our contemporary while quite willing to adopt as an "allegation", the fiction that Pathans were brought at the first meeting "to keep bandobast," has not had the courage to sink to its logical depths and "allege" openly that the Pathans were there because the blood-thirsty Nationalist Muslims were determined in advance to knife those who were not known to be paying a surprise visit to Jinnah Hall.

We notice a considerable amount of righteous indignation affected by our contemporary over the breaking up some months ago of a Liberal meeting by Youth Leaguers. While we appreciate the great effort that the writer must have made to work himself up to the requisite pitch of wrath we wonder why he had forgotten that the Youth Leaguers' impetuosity was severely condemned by Nationalists while hooliganism—not impertinent interruptions—in Dongri and Jinnah Hall, hooliganism in which filthy abuse, sticks and even knives were used, has passed off unnoticed by honest and truthful gentlemen who swear by the decencies of public life. On the other hand our contemporary has tried to explain it away—a less honest alternative to open encouragement of violence. To confuse blood-thirsty hooliganism of the Dongri and Jinnah Hall type with noisy demonstration, undoubtedly, reprehensible, of the Youth Leaguers, is to betray intellectual dishonesty. If the writer knows anything at all about "Home" and the scenes not only at public meetings but even in Parliament he would realise that he was condoning possible murders at Albert Hall and Westminster in advance. Be that as it may, it seems as if after the death of—was it natural or unnatural.—"Through Indian Eyes", the readers of the "Times of India" were to be treated to an equally repellant series of visions through "Anglo-Indian Eyes". If so, we beg our contemporary to reconsider its decision. It should confine itself to the admirable and interesting controversy over stag hunting and leave unfamiliar truth alone. Truth-hunting does not, we assure our contemporary, constitute one of the manly "blood sports".

Trifles

"Even Mr. Gandhi seems on the verge of committing himself to a pilgrimage to London, and will probably seize the first presentable excuse for ceasing to emulate the Sphinx."
"Spectator," London, July 25.

* * *

Much has happened in this country since this prediction and this hope were expressed. Crerar-Emerson-Hotson and company have had a "seizure." So long as Dr. Irwin was in India he tried his level best to keep their malady in check. After his departure it broke out again.

* * *

And Gandhiji had last week abundant necessity, therefore, for "ceasing to emulate the Sphinx." Bureaucratia's darling at Lahore, the "Civil and Military Gazette," was in jubilant mood. The more Gandhiji speaks, the more it can romp about abusing the Congress, the Mahatma, and all those who do not worship its gods.

• • • • •

"Gandhi Is Not India"

Voice From Fleet Street. "Yes," echoes Anglo-India, but the echo does not resound with energy. Anglo-Indian journals denounce his abstention from the R.T.C. in bitter terms precisely because "Gandhi is India."

• • • • •

"The (Australian) Commonwealth's drastic measures of retrenchment have come into force and have already strengthened credit."

India will be spared such a retrenchment calamity. Are we not repeatedly told by the apologists of her "Trustees" that disturbing the financial equilibrium of the "Security Services" will lower her "credit"?

• • • • •

One of them said recently that India had "a moral obligation" to borrow in Britain. And, how can you borrow when you say to the cousins of the people from whom you are "morally obliged" to borrow that they must serve India on a lower salary?

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Therefore, the only persons whose salaries must be 'axed' are the 'chokras' and the 'clerks.' In fact, a superior Tchinovnik has made the suggestion that persons drawing Rs. 40 a month should, for the good of the State, forego 2 per cent of that princely sum. As a "loyalist" I approve. Whatever one does, one must not disturb Efficiency at the top. Otherwise where would poor India be?

• • • • •

"Je Suis Partout" writes:—

The most picturesque as well as humouresque figure in the A.I.C.C. meeting hall was, in my considered, critical opinion, the huge, matronly, rotund Frau who was at once a symbol of all the motion and motherliness in the world.

• • • • •

The pigtailed misses of the late Hindustani Seva Dal paled into nursery insignificance before the bumping, bouncing, beamful personality of this newest recruit —so I learnt from their G.O.C. —of the H.S.D. I scanned every corner of the hall; but, alas, the skipping-ropes and 'babalogs' perambulators were not forthcoming.

• • • • •

My suspicion rested on the twin-'Murtis' who take such liberties with the language of Shakespeare and Sitwell, Milton and George Moore, and give it the aspect of South Indian architecture, that product of Dravidian art. They must have hidden these things away, I said—"the spoil-sport Murtis"!

• • • • •

The fat Frau suspects my sorrow and smiles that knowing, motherly smile. I am consoled, forgetting, for the moment, the skipping-ropes and my grouse against the South Indian orators with their hymn-possible phonetics.

• • • • •

The Frau, the slim G.O.C. tells me (that is where the extremes meet), is so loveable. The 'girls' adore her; her smiles are infectious; she is the pride—

"Of the whole regiment," I complete the sentence nonchalantly. "Naturally. A wonderful regimental mascot, eh?"

"Regimental what?" the naive G.O.C. inquires. I explain, with profuse apologies, the Falstaffian image.....

TRIUMPH OF THE I. C. S.

(By F. K.)

No Sultan of fable or fact can go further than an I.C.S. man, when he likes. Sir E. Hotson has liked. The Bombay Governor has spoken. Whether the Truce terms are honoured or dishonoured is no business of the Congress. If the Government deign to say that the terms have been and are being observed by their officials it is so and there's an end of it.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, on hearing the news of the Mahatma's cancelled departure for London observed that the "highest interests" had been sacrificed to "small matters." I wonder if he guessed that the prestige of the I.C.S. was at stake. There is a popular notion abroad that this is a very small matter. Sir E. Hotson, and Sir Malcolm Hailey have shown that it is a very big matter. Indeed to them the "highest interests" are these: that I.C.S. prestige cannot be questioned and must stand like a rock for ever against the onslaught of the ages! It matters not a rap if the highest interests of Britain and India are sacrificed. *These* are small matters! The public may think otherwise. The public are wrong.

LONDON LETTER.

LANCASHIRE INTERESTS BUSY PREPARING THEIR CASE FOR "SAFEGUARDS"

(From Our Own Correspondent).
(BY AIR MAIL).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Before Parliament adjourned for the summer recess one more feeble attempt was made by the Tories to wreck their wrath on the Government on the question of the political situation in India. Sir C. Oman, representing the Oxford University, relieved the dullness of the previous discussions by his ludicrous, and highly exaggerated description of "the whole Moslem community" in India "quaking with fear that they would be handed over to a Government of an alien and, to them, a hateful majority." How absurdly stupid the statement is we all know. The pity is that the member should represent a world-famous and revered University and yet lack the essential virtue of men of culture and understanding—namely, academic moderation or scientific discretion.

WISH, FATHER TO THOUGHT.

Another Tory member unashamedly confessed that "he failed to see the difference between a political boycott and an economic boycott." My surprise is that this man, who, in his own words, lacks the intellectual ability to see the difference between these two simple concepts, should ever have got into a House which is still haunted by the shades of giants like Gladstone and Disraeli. But I have a shrewd suspicion. Perhaps the member does not 'wish' to differentiate between a 'political' boycott and an 'economic' boycott.

PACKED CONFERENCE.

The publication of the official list by the India Office of the names of delegates invited to the Round Table Conference has provoked little surprise here. Most of the changes and additions made in the personnel for this second Conference were mainly anticipated. It would be futile at this juncture to criticise these changes yet one must note with a certain amount of forboding the motive which actuated a greater accession of strength on the one side than on the other. Since the publication of the names of delegates to the Round Table Conference there has been a lull here in the Press regarding Indian politics.

Lancashire's cotton industry continues to decline. Nevertheless, different organisations are busy preparing their cases to be presented to the Premier on the eve of the Round Table Conference. As immediately before the last Round Table Conference, certain amount of pressure is calculated to be exercised on the British delegates by showering on them addresses, statements, memoranda and notes expounding at great length the points of view of different trade organisations in the country on several questions, specially safeguards and reservations to be embodied in the new Constitution for India.

ANTI-GANDHI RALLY.

While England is preparing her case, the Communist element in the country is busy importing hot-headed youths from all over Europe to take part in an "Anti-Gandhi demonstration" with which they wish to receive Mahatmaji on his arrival here. I understand from certain authentic sources that Berlin, Paris and other important towns on the Continent have already sent to London their quota of man power, specially Indian students, to take part in this demonstration. I had an opportunity of meeting a student who had travelled to London from Berlin for this purpose. The whole farce has been got up by the Communist party in London with the help of similar organisations in the different capitals of European States. How far these demonstrations will succeed, remains a matter of conjuncture. A good deal of obstructionist tactics will be employed and several alternative schemes have been drawn up so that if a reversal or disappointment is met with at one point, efforts may be concentrated on other and weaker fronts.

PROBLEMS OF FINANCIAL READJUSTMENT.

—:o:—

BETWEEN SIND, BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

(By G. N. GOKHALE).

The question of Separation of Sind, is, in my opinion, very similar to that of a son in a joint-family wishing to live separately. In England every grown up son is expected to support himself; and even in India, every sensible father would allow his grown-up son to live separately, if he wishes to do so. Whether he ought to ask for a partition is entirely the business of the son; and if he cannot earn more, he must obviously cut his coat according to his cloth. One brother may have to toddle along as a primary school teacher on Rs. 30, another may be getting a couple of hundred and the third who may have passed the I.C.S., may find it difficult to make both ends meet with Rs. 3,000 per month. But all have to live and do so. All will marry, have families, educate their children, and have their own feasts or fasts, if necessary. If they are members of a joint-family the father will order certain adjustments but the richer brother may not like it, and even the poor brother may want his freedom and peace, in spite of monetary disadvantages. If he honestly believes that he has on the whole suffered in the joint-family, it hardly seems to be the father's business to appoint a committee to inquire into the financial aspect of his request. That would be a question entirely for the son to consider.

SINDHIS SHOULD DECIDE

It seems to me, therefore, that the appointment of the present committee is not the proper way of going about the problem. It is first for the people of Sind (not the hundred men in London or even the three Sindhis, however wise they may be) to consider the question in all its bearings and decide if they want to separate. Once they decide to do so —rightly or wrongly—the only thing to be considered will be an equitable partition of the ancestral property and future financial relations. This obviously is not a question for the father, or even the grand-father, who happens to be a party in the present case, to settle in his own way; but by all the parties concerned who must be represented on the committee; which is not the case at present. I am sure that this will have to be done at a later stage; and, if that is the intention, the present committee will serve a very useful purpose in collecting data.

REDRESS PAST WRONG FIRST

That is why, I wish to place before them one aspect of the case, which has to be considered some day. I might add that I hold no brief either for Sind Separation or against it. I would leave that for Prof. Chablani, with only one suggestion that with every argument he adduces to prove that Sind cannot possibly be self-supporting, he is really convincing the rest of the Presidency that Sind is a mill-stone round their neck, which they might very reasonably shake off, That is not my purpose. I wish to demand, on behalf of Sind, from the father and grand-father, out of the ancestral property, what I will try to show is justly due to Sind. After—not before—this past wrong is redressed, I think it will be time enough for those born in Sind and with a stake in Sind to decide whether they should separate or not.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S POLICY

It has been the policy of the Government of India to treat Irrigation Works, as a commercial undertaking; and every time a new irrigation work is proposed they always ask whether it will be "productive", whether it will pay interest charges on the capital spent, within ten years after completion. As a rule, no work which cannot be shown to fall within this category is sanctioned, with the exception of some works in later times classed as "protective," where a certain loss is allowed as an insurance against famines. There are no such "protective" works in Sind, although most of the irrigation works in the rest of the Presidency belong to this second category. In Sind all works are expected to be productive, though in some cases they have proved unproductive.

SIND IRRIGATION WORKS, A PROFITABLE UNDERTAKING

A reference to the Administration report of the Bombay Presidency, P. W. D. Part II, Irrigation works 1928-29, will show that the total capital expenditure in-

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Floods In China.

The distress caused by floods in the Yangtse valley is horrible indeed. It has affected millions of small farmers who have lost their all. One shudders to imagine the suffering. But it is gratifying to find that the misfortune of these poor farmers has not failed to evoke a response from their fellow men in China and abroad. His Holiness the Pope has already contributed 250 thousand lire. Non-official Chinese and foreign organisations have sprung up to succour the homeless and starving millions. And at the head of these is the National Relief Commission appointed by the Nationalist Government with the Finance Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, as its Chairman. It is clear that human effort will not be found wanting in relieving as much as possible the terrible distress, and we have no doubt that generosity of individuals backed by the resources of the Government—may we note 'en passant' that the Nanking Government has its hands full with serious internal troubles not excluding an economic crisis?— will succeed to a great extent.

—And In India.

In our country also there is acute distress, if comparatively on a smaller scale, caused by flood and famine. Utter poverty and starvation have been familiar to the people of Bengal for a few months. A worse tragedy has befallen them now. To quote Acharya Ray's poignant message "Bengal is under the grip of a devastating flood of unprecedented fury. About a fourth of the entire group of the districts of Bengal is partly under water while some low lands are entirely washed away. Cattle are either standing in water or are washed away. Men, women and children are on rafts, on trees and on the slopes of the roofs of huts." The gentleman who is India's "Soong" and his provincial counterparts are too deeply engrossed in other and more serious things than a fourth of Bengal's men, women and children. There is the "economic" crisis to attend to, lest the deluge may affect salaries and allowances of "Security Services"! But one wonders what Security Services and their efficiency are for, what Mr. Emerson's "Law and Order" is for, if the people suffer as they are suffering. One will wonder in vain—Governors and Home Secretaries do not usually occupy themselves with ultimate 'raisons d'etre' also. We would rather strongly endorse Acharya Ray's appeal to his fellow-countrymen in the earnest hope that they will not refuse to rescue their brothers and sisters in Bengal.

Muslims And Congress.

Repudiating the mischievous rumour that some of the Punjab Muslims are seceding from the Congress, Maulana Habibur Rahman Ludhyanvi, President of the "Ahrar" Party (Lovers of Liberty) Conference, has issued a statement exhorting Muslims to "continue to remain in the Congress and fight for their rights." He is convinced that "dissociation of Muslims from the Congress would mean political suicide for the community. Referring to Mahatma Gandhi's decision not to participate in the Round Table Conference, the Maulana makes the statement: "I take this opportunity to declare that in case the fight for the freedom of the country is resumed, the "Ahrar" Party of the Punjab will not only join the struggle as it did last time, but it will lead the Muslims in that struggle by keeping itself in the forefront." Curiously enough, the "Ahrar" Party prefers separate to joint electorates, but its insistence on association with the Congress through thick and thin is an example for all minorities.

Yarn Gift To Gandhiji.

The idea of presenting huge quantities of handspun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his forthcoming 62nd birthday on 2nd October next seems to have caught on already. In addition to the East and West Khandesh District Congress Committees, the Girgaum District Congress Committee has undertaken to make a gift of at least 62 lakhs of yards of handspun yarn. We are sure other local Congress Committees will not be long in undertaking similar schemes. It will be a pretty hard job for only one ward in the City to make up the total but not too hard for wards that have distinguished themselves by their Khaddar propaganda for the last ten years. Besides, there would not be much charm in the scheme if it were not hard or big enough. The scheme, among its other advantages, will demonstrate how big tasks can be achieved by thousands contributing but a little to their success. And therein they will have shown how the Khaddar scheme in general can and will succeed. It should be possible for hundreds of students in Bombay to help the scheme. It would be convenient for the students of each school to appoint their own committee to arrange for the spinning and collection of yarn and to pass it on to the District Congress Committees.

"WE HAVE NO REASON TO FEAR IMPACT OF DEMOCRATIC IDEAS"

BARIA RULER ON "PALE OF JURISDICTION" OF FEDERATION SCHEME

Bikaner On Dangers "From Within"

A number of Indian Princes entertained on Thursday last H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner to a farewell dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club. H. H. The Raja of Baria proposing the health of the guest of the evening observed in the course of his speech:—

"The Sankey scheme is to be the basis of the future discussions of the Federal Structure Committee and the Conference. This is not the place and time to examine the merits or demerits of that scheme; but it would be sufficient to observe that with all its shortcomings and defects, it is a scheme that does not deserve to be summarily rejected. To use the words of Lord Sankey at the time of submitting his second and final report in the Committee of the whole Conference on 12th January 1931:—'Do not trample upon it. Give it a chance. Take it back to India and transplant it in the kindly Indian soil. Continue to watch it and to tend its developments. At times it will want training, at times it will even want pruning, but as to its futures, I have no misgivings.' I shall not be guilty of any impropriety if I make a few observations calculated to assist the fulfilment of such hope."

"The Indian States, both big and small, naturally look forward to the preservation of their integrity as autonomous units and, as a concrete recognition of that fact, to individual representation for each of the fullpowered States in the future Federal Houses irrespective of area, population or revenue. That claim is based on their constitutional status as fullpowered States, the History of their Ruling Houses and the constitutional precedents of the United States of America and the bulk of other countries which have adopted the Federal form of Government. The larger States do not require any assurance that by conceding equality of representation, they will be swamped away by the comparatively smaller States; because the Federation will have nothing to do with the autonomy of the individual States but the pale of its jurisdiction will be confined to specific subjects and to a specific extent, and that too mostly in matters of Policy and Legislation. In those matters it is impossible to imagine any conflict of interests between the larger and the smaller States, because there will be an almost complete identity of interests."

APPREHENSIONS.

"I may frankly add that apprehensions have been entertained in certain quarters that the above expectations may not be realized, and the very existence of the States as separate political entities may be wiped out. I would be failing in my duty tonight, if I did not impress upon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner and all the Members of the Round Table Conference that a very large majority of the full-powered States, who are Members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, strongly insist upon direct and individual representation for their States in the future Federal constitutional arrangements of India and a failure to satisfy these reasonable claims may imperil the chances of acceptance of the final Federal Scheme. There is no reason why the above demand should not meet with compliance. I hope that His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner and his distinguished colLeagues of the Indian States Delegation will rise equal to the occasion and bring about results that will give satisfaction to all concerned."

APPEAL TO "BRETHREN IN BRITISH INDIA."

"I appeal and most earnestly appeal to my brethren of British India also to reciprocate in the same cordial and magnanimous spirit. We have to join hands with them only in matters of common concern, and therefore it is natural to suppose that there will be rarely, if ever, a conflict of interests. They have therefore nothing to fear from us nor we from them.

A word more to our brethren of British India. We may frankly tell them that we have no reason to fear the impact of democratic ideas so long as our Governments secure the well-being, contentment, happiness and progress of our subjects. That impact is inevitable in any case, and at all events it will test the soundness of our Governments. I am sure the illustrious Order of the Indian Princes in conformity with the time-honoured ideals of Monarchical Rule to govern well and wisely and for the benefit and good of their people will cordially welcome that impact and give a response which will secure for them an abiding place in the affections and regard not only of their own people but of the larger society of their country-men. They have never known fear in the past and no degree of conservatism will deter them from squarely facing the future, whatever it may be. They will do so with the sole object of securing the welfare and progress of their mother-country."

people and unity in their beloved Federal Structure Sub-Committee and I feel sure I can add on behalf of His Highness the Chancellor also, I can sincerely assure you all that we are deeply sensible of our especial responsibilities, and of the fact that we are your Highnesses' representatives, whose clear duty it is throughout all that lies ahead of us, to work unselfishly, loyally and whole-heartedly in the interests of all the Princes and States, whatever their size; and to do our very utmost earnestly and faithfully to safeguard in every way possible the rights of the entire body of the Princes and States.

"SAFEGUARDS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Nothing has given me greater or more genuine pleasure, than in listening to the words which have fallen from His Highness of Baria on your Highness' behalf to-night in regard to what we may generally describe as "the essentials of good government" and what may perhaps, in slang be described as "putting our own houses in order." Let me say frankly to-night to your Highnesses and the Ministers of States present here that it is undoubtedly on the contentment, happiness, goodwill and loyalty of the subjects of our States that the future prosperity and well-being of our States will depend to such large an extent. We may do, or say what we like, here or in London throughout the proceedings of the Sankey Committee or Sessions of the Round Table Conference; but the danger to each and every one of our States, big and small, lies, not from without, or the consequences of Federation or any other scheme that is evolved but from 'within' our States. If the rule and the Government of your Highnesses are conducted on just and equitable lines and if the legitimate rights of your subjects are duly and adequately safeguarded, none of us, Princes and Ministers, have anything whatever to fear. Failing that any amount of safeguards and other steps, and preventive measures, would not be of the slightest avail. With all respect, but in all earnestness, through your Highnesses and Ministers and other gentlemen coming from the Indian States to-night, I would only say that if each and every one of us present here, would only see to these important matters, we would have nothing to fear from Federation, or the Claims—just or unjust—of Paramountcy or interference or intervention from any direction or source, or anything else. Therefore, your Highnesses, it is my sincere view that it is not so much as to what is to happen in this or that direction, but upon what we and our Governments do in this connection even the future existence of our States verily depends.

This is such an extremely important subject to each and every-one of us Princes that I have before I leave India, already taken liberty of addressing a personal Circular Letter to all the Princes, on the subject, which I hope will be in their highnesses hands before very long.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

And, now, I ask for a little further indulgence on your Highnesses' part, if I say a few more words. The framing of Constitutional schemes and particularly the task of evolving a special Federal Constitution, which is hitherto unknown in the world to meet the special conditions, and the unique position of the Indian States—which are without their parallel in history—is, you will all agree, an extremely difficult, complex and delicate task, requiring highly technical and expert knowledge, which only the best constitutional lawyers can hope satisfactorily to deal with, or evolve. But it may, indeed must, I respectfully add, without giving vent to any personal feelings, become dangerous, when amateurs play with constitution making; and, though, again speak with all respect it becomes doubly dangerous when all kinds and conditions of men without possessing the requisite to expert knowledge or qualifications attempt to tackle or dabble in such a task, and when scheme after scheme is drafted and turned out in such a light-hearted manner, and with amazing rapidity and frequency, even by some who have to admit schemes, or partly the various to me that their criticisms and schemes were based solely on a perusal of the Report of the Sankey Committee, and without their having taken the trouble to read or even glance through, the various pages of the proceedings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, which also contains many of the points taken up and discussed, but which, for want of time, were left over for final decision. I wish, therefore, to strike a note of warning to the States, which are being asked to accept such amateur and hasty attempts at Constitution-making, to beware lest dreading what any-one might consider the frying-pan we of the States jump into the fire.

ASSERTED "BY BEST BRAINS OF THE WORLD."

May I say to-night that no one can take reasonable exception to honest and healthy differences of opinion; and all concerned—Princes or Ministers, who will be working on your Highnesses' behalf and that of our Indian States at the Round Table Conference—would, I am sure, I can safely add, beyond doubt warmly welcome constructive suggestions and criticisms. There can also be nothing, but the most unqualified respect and admiration for those, who are sincerely inspired by the desire to point out genuine defects and real dangers in the various details so far discussed, or tentatively proposed, or to suggest further effective safeguards in order to supplement the efforts already made by us in every way and direction to retain intact the sovereignty and other rights to which the States are, beyond question, clearly and fully entitled. But those of us who—assisted by some of the best brains in the world—have devoted a great deal of anxious care and thought, and much of our time and attention, in dealing with such matters are, I claim and submit, equally entitled to ask that in addition to constructive criticisms and suggestions, we should have, in the first place a lucid and clear and comprehensive list of the weak or dangerous points in the proposed scheme and their definite and categorical suggestions, and methods by which they consider these defects could and should be remedied, I submit that vague assertions, allegations and innuendos are not only unfair to those against whom they are clearly directed, but, besides creating totally unnecessary and unjustified alarm, do immense harm to the cause of the entire body of the Princes and States—which cause of the States we must keep first and foremost before us—regardless of all personal considerations or feelings.

An inspired report appeared in the Indian Press a few days ago regarding the alleged views of an ex-Viceroy, as reported by Mr Rushbrook Williams in a confidential diary. Without my desiring to enter further into any other details connected with the matter, or to say anything about the same having been circulated to all the Princes, and used as one of the arguments against Federation, it will suffice for me to remind you of the authoritative contradiction issued only a couple or days ago by his Highness the Chancellor, which cannot be challenged.

THREE-FOLD OBJECT.

As has been abundantly made clear in the past, at least the great majority of those of us, who have the privilege of being members of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, are working for, and inspired by, a three-fold object:

First and foremost, in view of our deep loyalty and that of our States to the Person and Throne of our beloved King-Emperor, we stand for India retaining the British connection as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Secondly, consistently with our obligations of honour and plighted work and consistently with the rights of the States, we desire to be of service to our Motherland and fellow-countrymen in British India, and

Thirdly, we consider it of the utmost importance that the Sovereignty and internal autonomy of the Princes and all the States, and our Treaties and our other rights, and the rights of our subjects, be scrupulously safeguarded.

On these principles we shall ever firmly stand; and on these conditions we shall unhesitatingly and unceasingly base our work. I am confident that, not only your Highnesses and our brother-Princes, but the vast majority of the people of India, join me when I once again repeat to-night the earnest hope and prayer that our efforts, and our work at the Round Table Conference in London may secure all these happy results, whereby, under the blessings of Providence, British India and Indian India, and India and England, may for all time be united by enduring and unbreakable bonds of friendship, mutual confidence and goodwill.

PLIGHT OF RAE-BARELI AGRICULTURISTS.

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GOVT. POLICY NOT CHANGED.

Cultivators' Unions And Conferences.

(From A Correspondent).

RAE-BARELI, August 13.

If some people think that because the U.P. Goverament have withdrawn the two letters written by the Deputy Commissioner-Rae-Bareli, and have transferred the Deputy Commissioner himself who was the author of those letters and that Sir Malcolm Hailey has delivered a fine speech in the Legislative Council, the old policy is changed or modified and all is quiet in the District of Rae-Bareli, they are perfectly mistaken.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

The conditions in the district of Rae-Bareli have not changed. The letters have been undoubtedly formally withdrawn, but the old policy continues unabated as before. Some of the Congress workers under Section 107 are in jail and some are still being prosecuted. A large number of Congress workers are still gagged under Section 144. The police, the Revenue Officess together with the agents of the Taluqdars are even up till to-day moving in the country-side with armed guards. They are arresting the Congress workers they come across.

AGRICULTURISTS' UNIONS.

The District Congress Committee, Rae-Bareli is organising the Kisans estate-wise. This will help a great deal in finding out definite and specific grievances of the Kisans and remedying them. A Kisan organisation of the entire tahsil consisting of tenants of several estates generally remain vague and indefinite in its complaints and demands. The tenants are expected to be more interested in the organisation when they have a union of their own estate.

The District Congress Committee feels that the geographical difficulty in such cases is surmountable. A number of Kisans' Conferences are, therefore, being organised estate-wise throughout the district to explain to the tenants the scheme and at the same time to find out their economic conditions and the excesses they are obliged to suffer. It is rumoured that the local authorities do not like the idea.

The first Conference of this kind comes off at Arkha (Arkha estate where there has been a firing the other day) on the 15th August; the second at Uttarpara (Bela-Bhela estate) on the 16th August and the third at Rahwan (Rahwan estate) on the 17th August and so on. Almost all estates will have an Agriculturists' Union by the end of August. It is proposed in the beginning of September a big Conference representing all the unions of the District will be held at Rae-Bareli under the presidentship of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Collector Of Ratnagiri Saved From Being Drowned.

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 15.

In the "Chronicle" of 11th instant the news was published that Mr. Gilligan, the Collector of Ratnagiri went to swim in the sea, that he swam for some time and felt exhausted, and that he was pushed away by high waves and that D. S. P. and others who watched this from the shore called a Bhandari to help Mr. Gilligan and that Bhandari jumped into the sea at once and saved Mr. Gilligan who is doing well. It is now learnt that the D. S. P. was not present when the incident happened. When the D. S. P. learnt about the incident he went there with the Civil Surgeon.

Lahore.—The Manager of the daily "Bande Mataram," Churanjilal, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400, in default four months' further imprisonment for publishing a poster entitled "Blood for Blood."—A.P.

C. P. DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

FORCES OF DISINTEGRATION

Retrenchment Farce

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 12.

The August Session of the C. P. Council should prove interesting in many ways.

The party in power, the Democratic party, is visibly falling to pieces. Efforts have been afoot for a long time to decide who is to be the candidate for the office of Presidentship, which falls vacant owing to the unfortunate death of Sir Shankerrao Chitnavis, but no decision could be arrived at. It is not surprising that the correspondent of the "Times of India" gave out every name except the one, whom the party authorities wish to run as a candidate.

Mr. Kedar, a prominent member of the party, has it is understood definitely seceded and has formed a group which would be known as "Peoples Party". It may be recalled that the local organ of the Democratic party had described Mr. Kedar as a "liability rather than an asset". Why this attack on a brother member of the party? In point of fact, status, seniority and fitness there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Kedar is heads and shoulders above the rest of the "Democrats". An attempt to exclude him from the cabinet was, successfully staged and he was excluded just for those reasons for which he should have been the fittest to be in the Government, namely, that he possessed a will and the grit to hold and to justify his own opinions. But he was not the cypher that the managers of the Democratic stage wished to see in office.

UNWANTED MINISTERS.

For those who will see, indications are not wanting that none except the managers of Democrats wish to see the present Ministers continue in office. So far as the Council and the Democratic party are concerned, an indication of their disapproval of the Ministers has already been given in the March sessions when in effect several votes of censure were passed aginst them. Ministers and the managers, ofcourse, did not interpret them as such and continued in office. Having failed to carry their party and the Council with them one wonders what the Ministers wish to do in the coming session. Will they carry out the mandate of the Council and declare that they have carried out its expressed wishes? That is what they should logically do, but the odds seem to be heavily against the Ministers doing what is expected or desired of them.

The next Session will reveal that it is a minority Ministry sustained by the official bloc, the Home member and not the least its own clinging to office, whatever the cost or the constitutional aspect of it.

The loudly trumpeted constitutionalism of Sir Montagu Butler, some M.L.C.'s had seen through and one imagined they would not suffer such a state of affairs. But they had not calculated that the second term constitutionalism of Sir Montagu is of a more convenient and a considerably diluted lukewarm variety. Sir Montagu sometimes fancies himself as a constitutional Monarch and as such he, indeed, reflects the defects of his advisers faithfully.

RETRENCHMENT OR PROCRASTINATION?

We have in C. P.—like everywhere else—a retrenchment committee—with this difference that it has not reported and probably never will. Sir Montagu's faith in time as a healer is great; in this administrative philosophy all that is required in distress is the appointment of a committee and to trust to procrastination to do the rest. The point is to put off decision till next season shows up and then wind up the committee with a statement that the need for economy no longer exists. As if independently of improvident circumstances no duty to effect economy, if administratively possible, rests on Government. Like a true Britisher our Governor must be foreed to move even one progressive step.

Some shrewd M.L.C.'s observe that the decision of the Retrenchment Committee is postponed to provide Government with the convenient reply, that the Committee is considering all the crying demands for economy likely to be championed by M.L.C.'s in the next session. Happy is the Government whose only object is to out-wit its Council.

The Nationalist Party—the official opposition—in the meanwhil is expected only to do its duty, of raising public questions of policy and to await developments.

Simla, August 15.—The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Nawab of Rampur as Honorary Lieutenant in the Army.—A.P.

SEVA DAL IS DEAD: LONG LIVE SEVA DAL!

WHERE THE ROADS CONVERGE

(By "AN EX-ORDERLY.")

The first heading of this little article, while it may echo and accord with the mood not a few members of the Hindustani Seva Dal, including the Women's Branch, are experiencing at this moment, is not appended in the spirit of irony, but is claimed to be symbolical of the whole constitution and character of this organisation.

'ESPRIT' OF MILITARISM.

The bureaucratic designation with its militaristic hierarchy has never been and is not of any consequence: the symbols of tinsel and trappings have merely a spectacular importance, however unpleasant associations they may convey for some of us who would certainly not regret if they were scrapped. One is not prepared to regard the Seva Dal as a machine modelled on organisational militarism; or it would be difficult to reconcile its record of work with its existence as a machine. One may condone the organisational form and other aspects of externalities as perhaps inevitable in practice; but even these, one feels, have nothing common with the apparatus of "breaking in" that forms part of the terrible technique, so elaborate, irresistible and almost inhuman, of the science of war. The parade-ground, in that sense, may be a visible symbol of the fine 'esprit de corps'; but it may not be the 'esprit' of the mysterious, Olympian G.H.Q. whose main business consists in crushing the individual and collective will of the professional and amateur soldiers.

THE DEAD PAST.

We may, perhaps, not look ahead and predict for ourselves an order of things which is too idealistic to be ever practicable: it would, in any case, be quite futile to do so. We may survey, however, the past, the historic past of these last few years, to discover in its slow passage the quintessential qualities of idealism that made the Seva Dal what it was. The glamour which surrounded this body of nameless men and women is at once significant and unique for a new 'esprit' that has fostered the Dal and made it a force. The stimuli no longer flow: rhetoric cannot cover up this reality and for the rest, one may decline to be flooded with the dim prospect of "preparedness": it is a meaningless, mocking. The spirit that created the Seva Dal is too powerful to be controlled and exploited as some fools imagine: the whole organisation may be demobilised and yet it would survive it and flash out in action.

FUTURE OF IDEALISM.

One may easily sympathise with those members of the Dal, who set so much store by the name of the Dal. What's in a name? The name has its associations not all sentimental, its memories of the brilliant and outwardly dead events, its moments of personal devotion, love, loyalty to the ideals of service which are projected out of one's finer, nobler self. Pirandello's pen portrays the tragedy, all too familiar to us in his old veteran of the Mazzinian heroic-romantic patriotism whom the new order kills eventually. The name, then, becomes everything one cares or, need care for. The Congress spokesmen, who took over the Dal have sought to justify the step on various grounds. The scepticism, not to say bitterness, that their assurances have not been able to eliminate, should certainly find a full vent. The military formula and 'cliche' that were smattered on the occasion do not carry much conviction. The Dal, it must be reiterated, is 'not' a machine.

LESSON WE MUST LEARN.

We have yet to learn in defiance of all military formula that obedience has its ethics and values: it should not be a matter of imposition. It, then, becomes a sin. Who knows, we shall have to fall in line with the world's system of militarism: but we should at least endeavour to humanise it and evolve it's values. The essential thing, in the meantime, is the spirit of the Dal, its best traditions, Congress or no Congress—the Seva Dal is dead: Long live the Seva Dal!

RACE-HORSE OWNERS MEET AGAIN

Draft Regulations To Be Circulated.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The general body of the Western India Race Horse Owners Association met this morning at number 2, Victoria Road, Poona. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Metha presided.

Mr Ardeshar read the minutes of the last meeting which were passed unanimously. The four new names of Messrs. G. Matcheswalla, Nimbalkar, A. A. A. Talib and Major D. Vanrenen were added to the Managing Committee. Then the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) It was resolved that the Committee in consultation with the solicitors should prepare the draft of the rules and regulations which should be circulated to the members at least one week prior to the general meeting which shall be held as early as possible.

(2) This meeting do confirm the action taken by the deputation that interviewed the stewards in the matter of sohail on behalf of the association and the further action taken on the matter by the committee of the association and that the meeting do authorise the Managing Committee to carry the matter through.

JUDGE TO BE EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

Mr. B. B. Ghose, formerly Judge of the Calcutta High Court has been appointed a member of the Bengal Executive Council in the place of Sir P. C. Mitter, who has proceeded on leave to England as a delegate to the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

BARODA GOVERNMENT REGRETS LATHI RAJ

Forget And Forgive

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 14.

In response to a special cable from the Maharajah, Prince Pratapsing Rao starts for England by S.S. Mooltan. He will thus have an opportunity to know the views of practically all the different schools of political opinion in India.

As the Dewan V. T. Kaishnamachariar accompanies the Prince, Mr. Ambegaoker will act as Dewan and Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai will act as Karma Sachiv. After years Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar again sits in the Council.

LATHI RAJ REGRETTED.

The Government has tried to close the disputed chapter about the unauthorized Lathi Raj in Baroda on 9th January last. The Jahermamah that appears in the last Agna Patrika, regrets the incident bitterly, and appeals both to the people and the Police, for a renewal of cordial relations as before. The communique admits that the police used lathis without any orders, though responsible officers were either on the spot, or very near. It is regrettable that police get out of control so soon. The people do desire that such a thing may not appear in future.

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ARE MODERN WOMEN BETTER THAN THEIR PREDECESSORS?

—:o:—

Lahore's Enlightened Public Declares They Are.

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

"The modern woman is not less womanly than her predecessor of the past generation". This proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority after a debate under the auspices of the Punjab Literary League in the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

The Chairman, Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, said the debate could compare favourably with those he had listened during his lengthy sojourns in Western countries.

WOMAN'S RECKLESS LIFE.

Dr. Gianchand Sharma, opening the debate, depicted a home life of a generation back when a woman stayed at home looking after home and her children. The family group ate and chatted together in a most vivid bond of love and sympathy among themselves. On the contrary, now, a woman led a reckless life, full of artificiality in dress, habits, food and toilette. The present day woman, instead of making up home which eventually built up society, broke it up sending the old parents to poor houses and bringing up children by someone else.

MAN'S FAULT.

Mrs. Alexander Salt indicted men for not having given women opportunities to develop their faculties. Now the women were asserting themselves and a marked difference was noticeable. The woman of to-day was more beautiful than her predecessor (hear hear). She knew how to bring up her children on scientific lines. The work which the woman of to-day was doin would bear fruits in the next generation.

Mr. L. Saunders said, as a barrister, he knew that women of the present generation were seeking more divorces. The women of the past generation always pondered over the ways and means of bringing up their children in a better manner but the woman of the present generation when asked about her children would reply that they were taking care of themselves.

MODERN WOMAN BETTER.

Khan Sahib Kilandar Ali Khan said there was a time when woman was considered to be a scorpion, poison, a cattle and one who was made to live in bondage. But with the growth of civilisation the women had progressed so much that men were now proud of them. Now women were superhuman. In the modern woman there were qualities like, modesty, kindness, health and they were in some cases angels to be worshipped.

Revd. F. J. Fish said according to a well-known post the woman's part in life was to act like an angel when pain and fever would sweat the brow. Working at a typewriter and knowing "how to cut you to pieces" might be very good, but it did not cool the brow.

Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma said the women of past generation paid more attention to her home and her children, and were more loving. The heart of the modern girl was not in their homes. Attention to children had been replaced by ideas of birth control and love had been succeeded by flirtation.

NOT A HYPOCRITE.

Miss Shyama said the modern girl was not hypocrite. She acted as she thought. She shared the responsibilities and worries of her husband. Replying to the argument of Revd. Fish that the present day woman did not cool the brow, she reminded him of the part women played in the hospitals of the Great War.

Mr. W. C. Sharma said, in the modern woman the modesty had changed to articiality of fashion, harmony had been replaced by irritation, intellect had been eclipsed by self-complacency, sympathy had outgrown by pride, love was not conceived with true connotation and grace now consisted of toilette alone.

CULTURAL CHANGES.

After Mrs. Ehola Nauth, Mr. H. Rustomji, Mr. H. L. Prasher, Dr. Salt, Mr. Shadilal and Mr. Husain had spoken, the Chairman said he was glad to observe cultural changes that had taken place since he left Lahore and spirit of cordinality shown in the debate by speakers of all communities. He wished that atmosphere could be transferred to broader field of India.

He said J. Galsworthy in his "Forsyte Saga" had shown that he had no great rejoicing over the freedom of the modern woman. On the contrary, one found that the seamy side of the question had been exposed with a masterly hand. In the character of Fleur the emotional impetuosity of the sex seemed to drown the finer virtues of womanliness. The audience must remember that the emancipation of the modern woman had led to a very much enlarged conception of ethics and morality. Morality or immorality were no longer judged on the sex basis. The woman's position in society was no longer confined to the old narrow ideal of the home. Shaw's "St. Joan" was an instance in point.

Concluding, he said woman must take her place side by side with man in all his moral, political and even military struggles. (Cheers).

The proposition was carried by seventy-five to forty votes.—A. P.

SADHU WHO WAS IN TOUCH WITH GOD

Police Save Him From The Fury Of Duped Persons

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, August 13.

The police were responsible here in tactfully saving on the afternoon of Tuesday last the life of a so-called "saint" when a crowd of more than 5000 people had assembled to witness his supernatural exploits and to receive "prasad" (gifts by way of blessings) from him.

Leaflets were distributed broadcast requesting the public of Belgaum to be present for witnessing a famous "sadhu's" astonishing power of receiving "prasad" direct from the Almighty. It was also announced that the great "Sadhu" would magnanimously distribute the same prasad to one and all.

HOAXING PROCESS.

Accordingly a huge concourse of people of all castes and creeds and rich and poor alike including a large number of ladies turned up at the appointed time and place when a stark naked "Sadhu" came forward and after jumping into a tank nearby managed to take out from the water nothing more than a single cocoanut and a couple of garlands of Tulshi plant, when the "Sadhu" who was pressed for more "prasad" was caught red handed in the act of receiving "prasad" not from the Almighty as duly advertised, but from his own disciples. No sooner had the people seen this and realised the huge hoax than several persons sprang on the "Sadhu" and in the melee that followed some people were injured.

Meanwhile the "Sadhu" was making frantic efforts to escape from the fury of the mob. The police who had scented trouble were already on the spot rushed to the "Sadhu's" rtscue and after making his arrest marched him off to the police station and allowed him to go away after some hours when everything was quiet and the peoples' anger had died down.

The Late Mr. Khuda Baksh

The "Mussalman" writes:—

Mr. Salahuddin Khuda Bukhsh has passed away. By his death the country has lost one of the greatest scholars of the day, a lawyer, a teacher and a highly refined gentleman. He had, of course, his share of human frailties, but the outstanding feature of his life was his craving for knowledge. His talents combined with his thirst for knowledge made him a scholar of whom any community or any nation might be proud. He was one of the finest writers, distinguished for literary grace and he gained international reputation for his erudition. The literary works he has left behind are calculated to make him immortal and his name will go down to posterity as of one who has contributed profusely to the literature of Islamic culture and Arab civilization.

As a member of the English Bar he was one of the finest Advocates and commanded an extensive practice. His urbanity and suavity of manners was something unique and could not but make an impression on those who happened to come in contact with him. As a professor he was very popular with his students.

He was not much advanced in years and he has left this world at the age of about 54. His death has created a void that can hardly be filled up. He was not keeping good health for some time but no one thought that his end was so near. He was attacked with Influenza on Friday last and died at 4-30 a.m. on Sunday. He leaves behind him his European wife, a daughter and a grand-daugter to mourn his loss. We offer to the members of the bereaved family our sincere condolences and pray that his soul may rest in eternal peace.

SEIZURE OF BOMBS AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

What is described by police as revolutionary plot in connection with the Viceregal visit to Cawnpore on Monday has been revealed by the seizure of motor car here to-day, containing a quantity of bombs and other explosive material.

ARREST OF AVASTHY.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Mr. Seward held up a motor car on a bridge near the city limits and arrested a man named Avasthy who is said to be concerned in certain revolutionary activities and three other confederates.

The police have taken up investigations.—A. P.

MORE RAIN FOR KONKAN

Earthquake Shocks In India

POONA, Aug. 18.

The bay depression crossed the coast and lies this morning as a shallow low pressure area over South West Bengal ant Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been strong in the central parts of the Deccan and Malabar and active in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujerat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, East Rajputana and Guierat.

The chief amounts are:—Jubulpore Chanda and Jagdalpur two inches, Bahraich Bareilly and Meerut one and a half, Sialkot and Deesa one, Bikaner three-quarters, Mahabaleshwar five, Cochin and Mercara four, Khandala and Calicut three, Marmagao one and a half and Belgaum and Nizamabad one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase from Assam to the United Provinces and in East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and Bombay Deccan and extend in East and North Punjab. The monsoon will continue strong in Burma and the central parts of the country and Malabar and active in Mysore, Hyderabad, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Heavy rtinfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue along the Burma coast in Malabar and the central parts of the country and extend in Konkan, Gujarat and East jRajputana and along and near the Punjab.

Kumaon Hills within the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1200 miles away was recorded by Simla seismographs at nine hour thirtyfive minutes Indian Standard Time on Saturday, the 15th August.—A. P.

THREAT OF STRIKE IN MODEL MILLS

Labour Leaders Demand Conciliation Board.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 15.

A resolution to the effect that the Whitley Commission's recommendation should be brought into force immediately by the Government of India was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee, Nagpur Taxtile Union on Thursday last. The same resolution protested against the Commission not providing for old age benefit, unemployment insurance, and such other welfare schemes as also for not fixing minimum wage for workers. The Labour members of the Commission, viz Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal were also condemned for not appending their minute of dissent, even though the demands of Indian workers were known to them for the last ten years.

Mr. S. Mukundilal Sarkar, General Secretary All-India Trade Union Congress and Mr. Ruiker, President delivered speeches before a gathering of about 1500 textile workers last evening. Mr. Sarkar referred to the dispute fetween Model Mill workers and mil authorities and said that Government were making a blunder in not appointing a conciliation board as demanded by the textile union. He exhorted them to organise and give a united front to the employers. He also declared that the Trade Union Congress would give full support to the Textile Union if it was forced to declare a strike in Model Mil's owing to the apathy of the mill authorities and government. Mr. Ruiker asked the workers to be in readiness for a strike and obey the union when the same was declared.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA IN AN ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNAL.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, August 14.

So far two messages dilating on the Sholapur Mill Strike situation are published by the "Times of India" from its special correspondent. The first is dated 11th August and the second 12th.

It is understood that there was never a procession of strikers in Sukerpeth as described by the special correspondent. I am told by the persons in the locality and around that this much made of procession is a sheer product of imagination.

The "Times" assures its readers that the special correspondent has made searching inquiries. In this connection it is very important to note that the correspondent arrived here on the morning of the 11th instant and submitted his first message wherein he tried to show that he met and talked with so many persons including all Congressmen and nearly every Government official and millowners and in addition visited every part of the city surveying the situation within a couple of hours. It is therefore rightly believed that his so-called searching inquiries are not at all searching. They are mere sermons delivered from the Taj (Taj is a hotel where this special correspondent had put up) more than a mile away from the heart of the city.

PATHE - CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

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NATIONALIST MUSLIMS EXCLUDED

"New Leader's" Comments

The "New Leader" writes:—

The Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference is announced to meet in September. The Prime Minister has nominated certain additional members to this pivotal committee of the Indian Conference. Notable among the new names is that of the great Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Behind Gandhi stands the organise power of the awakened social forces of modern India, forces which, in close co-operation with younger men like Jawaharlal Nehru, he is directing along non-violent lines for winning political and economic freedom for the Indian masses.

While the outstanding personality of Gandhi and the forces he represents are bound to be the greatest factor in the renewed proceedings, some of the additions, or, even more, some of the significant omissions, cannot but create misgivings. The Sectionalist School of Moslem opinion has been strengthened by the addition of two extreme members of that school while the Nationalist Moslems are left entirely unrepresented. The Nationalist Moslems have their own organisation in every province in India, and very able leaders like Sir Ali Imam, an ex-member of the Indian Government, and Dr. Ansari, the well-known Nationalist leader. They stand for adult suffrage, democratic government, and a National plan, as distinct from special electorates and sectional privileges. The exclusion of this enlightened body of Moslems and the simultaneous strengthening of the more reactionary side must lend colour to the view held in India that Great Britain would exploit to advantage India's internal difficulties by conferring on them false values.

The exclusion of any real representative of the awakened womanhood of India is equally regrettable. The new committee has not found place for women like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, unquestionably the most representative of Indian women. It is unthinkable that the Indian question could be settled to-day without a full recognition of the sentiments and opinions of her awakened womanhood.

Jinnah Hall Hooligans Condemned

The Tha Alim Muslim Association, Ottapalam, held a meeting on August 7 with Mr. P. Abdulla in the chair and passed the following resolution.

The hasty, brutal and un-Muslim like behaviour of some of the Muslims belonging to Moulana Shaukat Ali's party in openly assaulting Mr. Abdulla Brelvi, President of the meeting of Muslims on August 3 at Jinnah Hall, Bombay, as such deeds were disgraceful to the people of India and especially to Muslim community.

REMAINING SHARES NOT TO BE CALLED.

Central Bank's Meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Central Bank of India Ltd. was held on Saturday afternoon under the chairmanship of Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna in the Bank's Building when the following resolution was agreed to:—

That the sum of Rs. 25 per share remaining uncalled in respect of each of the 672,528 shares issued by the Company, shall not be capable of being called on except in the event and for the purpose of the Company being wound up.

PATHAN CONVICTED

For Molesting Desh Sevika

Before Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Hon. Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court one Peerkhan Ahmadkhan, a Pathan, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

From the evidence it appeared that, one Tanubai, a Congress lady Volunteer was picketing a liquor shop belonging to one Darabshaw Ratanji at Khetwadi 15th Lane on the 8th. The accused who claimed to be a picketer was also there to picket the shop. Tanubai's complaint was that the accused was molesting her two days previous.

The accused threatened her with violence and asked her to leave the place and send male picketers. The accused pushed the chair which was occupied by the lady volunteer. He had a hunter in his hand which he used to flourish.

The accused pleaded not guilty and called two Pathans to give evidence on his behalf.

The Court was satisfied that the accused threatened the lady volunteer and asked her to leave the shop. He was threatening her for two days and on Saturday his conduct was unbearable so much so that the Parsi liquor shop-keeper had to send for the Police and when the Constable came there he saw the accused pushing the chair on which the lady was sitting.

FINE OR JAIL.

The Court remarked that the accused's conduct in molesting the lady and the manner in which he assaulted her was most reprehensible. If his object of picketting the liquor shop was to prevent the sale of liquor, on seeing the Sevika there he should have allowed her to carry on peaceful picketing, instead of using physical force to remove her from that place.

The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 and in default to suffer a term of rigorous imprisonment for 21 days.

FINANCIAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Future Of Sind Depends On Zamindars

KARACHI, August 15.

Mr. C.S.C. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Dow, the Revenue Officer, Sukkur Barrage, gave joint oral evidence before the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee to-day. Mr. Harrison anticipated scarcity of water once in every 15 years in the Indus, but had no doubt that water was ample for cultivation under the Barrage scheme. Mr. Dow stated that the future finances of Sind depended on Sind Zamindars' willingness to shoulder a portion of the taxation in some shape or other.—A.P.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN MYSORE

Official Version

The Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore writes:—

I am directed to invite reference to a message from your Dharwar correspondent which has been published in the "Bombay Chronicle," dated 4th August 1931 under the headlines "How people are coerced to pay land revenue" "Serious allegations against Mysore offialdom," and to point out that most of the statements made in the message are false. The true facts are as follows:—

Attempts are being made by some agitators among whom are some outsiders, to induce landholders in parts of the Shikarpur Taluka not to pay land revenue due by them to Government. Against such wilful defaulters, Government took steps in accordance with law for the realisation of land revenue. Distraint of the moveable property of the villagers was one of these steps but was perfectly peaceful and in conformity with law. The statement that the police fired in the air and the other allegations against officials contained in the message have no foundation whatever.

BULLIED BY GHOSTS!

Man's Terrifying Experiences.

From India, the land of inexplicable mysteries, comes the strange story of a retired official who is being bullied by ghosts, writes the "Sunday Referee".

Poltergeists, or "noisy ghosts," are often reported to be active in various parts of the Indian sub-continent, but the terrifying experience of a former Deputy Collector in Tellicherry seem worthy of special mention.

The hobgoblins—or whatever the invisible forces may be—which have selected his house for their hair-raising demonstrations give the bewildered ex-official no peace. This is the sort of thing he has to put up with:

One day his pillow catches fire—for no apparent reason whatever—is burnt; and the mattress on which it lies is not even scorched,

The new pillow disappears and is found at the bottom of a well,

Crockery smashes itself to smithereens all over the house.

Large stones whizz through the rooms,

The key of his cash-box vanishes,

A new key made specially to replace it is itself mysteriously replaced by the old one—and later the new key is found locked up inside the cash-box.

A rich Moplah landlord who also lives in Tellicherry was recently obliged to flee from his house, owing to the unwelcome attentions of supposed poltergeists.

All kinds of household utensils disappeared—'even when carefully watched'—and then the landlord's money and even his spectacles evaporated into thin air.

Finally, as a last indignity, dirt was thrown by some unseen hand into his food.

The victim surrendered. He abandoned his large and newly-built house to the hobgoblins.

MECHANICAL EYE SEES THROUGH FOG

A new mechanical eye which sees two miles through average fog was described to the Dayton Engineers' Club by W. F. Westerndorp of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

The apparatus is designed to sit on the tail of an airplane, sight an airway light through the fog and reproduce on the aviator's dash a synthetic beacon. It has not been "up" yet, but it has done its stuff successfully through two miles of ground fog.

The artificial dash beacon is in two parts: one shows the avi tor whether the airway light is to left, right or directly ahead. The other signal shows him whether he is approaching or going away. The two readings, with his altitude instruments, furnish a landing guide. The fog eye also can select its own beacon among the thousands of lights which might shine upon it from a near-by city. It does this by timing the "wink" of lights operating on alternating current.—"Japan Times."

RELIGIONS AND WORLD PEACE.

A Geneva message states that Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, has been elected a member of the Council of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion.

The World Conference will be held at Washington in November, 1932. At this Conference each religion will be asked to state its teachings on peace; what it is doing to inculcate these teachings among its followers; how far it can go in uniting in a common crusade to establish international relationships on a peace footing and to outlaw war.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER CASE RESUMED.

Several Witnesses Depose.

KHANDWA, Aug. 15.

The hearing of the Punjab Mail Murder case was resumed today by the Railway Magistrate. G. Ohara Bhusaval the yard foreman in his evidence stated that he knew Yeshwantsingh and Dalpat both of whom worked under him as cabin candidates. Dalpat was retrenched on 26th March while Yeshwantsingh continued from 27th June to 9th July. Yeshwantsingh who was on leave sent a memo to him on 21st July stating that he was unable to attend duty. The witness could recognise his handwriting. Fernandez, the Assistant Station Master of Itarsi, stated that the accused Dalpat was identified in the identification parade by witnesses Laxman Vinayak and others, in his presence, and he had signed the certificate.

Rajaram, the servant at a cutlery shop, Bhusaval, said that he recognised one of the accused but did not know his name. About a month and a half before Deonarayan purchased a knife from his shop which he identified as one of the knives shown to him as bought from his shop.

Ali Mohamed, the stationery shopkeeper at Bhusaval, stated that he sold hardware, toys, lamps and torches and said that the torch shown to him was like torches he had sold.

The next witness, a gangman, stated that he was sent by police to make search of the railway line near the place of occurrence and he found a canvas shoe on the line, and he identified the shoe shown to him as the same.

The driver of the Punjab Mail from Itarsi to Bhusaval on 23rd July in his evidence stated: that beyond Dongargaon at mile 333 the train was stopped, as someone pulled the alarm signal chain. He inspected the train and found the door of the first-class carriage opened and two passengers lying on the floor of the carriage. He asked the guard to sit in the first class compartment where the murder had taken place. Thereafter he started the train and stopped at Burhanpur from where he wired to Bhusaval for medical assistance, and finally stopped the train at Bhusaval, where a doctor came and gave medical assistance to the wounded.

At this stage, the Court rose and the hearing was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

SEND-OFF TO MR. & MRS. RISHI

India's Quota In Spiritualistic Conference

A hearty sendoff was given to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi on the 12th instant in the Servants of India Society's Hall by the Sympathisers and members of the Indian Spiritualistic Society, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

Mr. Mehta dwelt upon the importance of representing India in the International Spiritual Congress going to be held at the Hague. He appreciated the efforts and sacrifice of Mr. and Mrs. Rishi in this cause, and authorised them to invite the next Spiritualistic Congress to India, so that the people might be convinced about the truth of this knowledge.

Mr. Rishi thanked the audience in suitable terms and pointed out that the main object of the Spiritualistic Society was to convince the sceptics and help the mourners by restoring communications with the departed. Regarding the utility of this knowledge he said that it was of vital importance to the humanity inasmuch as it scientifically demonstrated the existence of the unseen world.

Mrs. Rishi also in thanking the gathering read a paper, pointing out the part played by the ladies in Europe and America for the progress of the psychic Science, and expressed a hope that the ladies in India should take part in the science likewise.

Mr. Gangaram Pandya, who had specially come down from Agra to wish bon-voyage to Mr. and Mrs. Rishi, narrated his experiences in the Agra branch of the Indian Spiritualist Society.

Mr. Dinshaw assured to conduct the work of the Society here during Mr. Rishi's absence. As Secretary of the Society Mr. Jayaker thanked the chairman and the members for the response given and asked them to help the cause. Lastly a Bonvoyage and safe return of Mr. and Mrs. Rishi was wished by the gathering.

Ferozepore.—The Governor of the Punjab inspected Ferozepore Weir and visited Zira, where he gave interviews to officials and non-officials of the Tehsil.—A.P.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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REQUEST TO SUMMON AS WITNESSES PROMINENT POLITICIANS.

—:o:—

Meerut Case Judge Reserves Orders On Application.

THENGDI AND GHOSH CONTINUE STATEMENTS.

MEERUT. July 11.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Before the recording of the statement of D. R. Thendi was proceeded with, the Judge in the Meerut Conspiracy Case heard the arguments of Mr. Shiv Prasad, the defence counsel, on an application requesting the Court to issue summons to certain prominent politicians and Trade Unionists who have been named as defence witnesses, viz. Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri etc. "The reason for moving this application now," said Mr. Shiv Prasad, "was that the persons mentioned have been nominated as delegates to the Round Table Conference and, according to a recent Government communique would be shortly leaving for England." Mr. Shiv Prasad argued the relevancy of these witnesses and said that they could give valuable evidence with reference to the Congress and T. U. and strike activities of the accused.

Mr. Kemp, counsel for prosecution, said it was a most amazing application. If it was serious it could have been made earlier. He did not think any evidence of any value to the case could be obtained from the persons named. The application should be rejected.

Mr. Shiva Prasad replying said that the list of the defence witnesses which included the names given in the present application was filed long ago. The necessity of moving the present application arose after the Government announcement which could not be foreseen. He once again stressed the importance of these defence witnesses. Mr. Nimbkar also gave information how each of these witnesses was important and his evidence relevant. The orders on the application have been reserved.

THENGDI'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Thengdi resuming his statement admitted most of the documents filed against him and also the resolutions which he moved in the Delhi Session of the A.I.T.O.C. for example expressing approval about China for its efforts at gaining independence from intereference of united imperialist powers.

GHOSH DENIES LEANING TOWARDS MOSCOW.

Mr. Ghosh next explaining his speeches said that as a Trade Unionist he stood for "all round freedom" and added referring to the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights: "We the Trade Unionists claimed to have brought the Indian National Congress out to our views based on reason, dignity and justice by means of our reasoned criticism of the weakness of the programme of the National Congress in as much as it failed to incorporate workers' demands in their programme". He also said that he did not consider acceptance of financial help from Moscow to the Lilloa strikers as "reprehensible" but he contended that he himself was not responsible for appeal to Moscow for help. He denied any serious "leaning towards Moscow" and said that praising the economic progress of the Soviet Union, or their system of education and scientific research was very common and had been done by Sir C. V. Raman and Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who had visited that country.

"As a Trade Unionist I should be a traitor to the working class if I did not feel a thrill of delight for a state which claims to be the only socialist state in the world, which claims to be a state where that class known all over the world as the class of have not has its welfare interests and happiness at least professedly looked after as in no other state. But as one who believes in democracy I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that a party claimed to be the only friend, philosopher and guide of the working class puts itself in a position greatly similar to what the British ruling class takes up in India, namely that are the "mabap" of the masses and know what is for their good better than they or their educated countrymen do."

Mr. Ghosh then criticised the Soviet regime, saying it was not a democracy but the stern dictatorship of the communist party and proceeded to say "We do not want a party governing an entire nation and being in turn controlld by a clique which while swearing by Proletariat relentlessly removes those from its path those who prove themselves a menace to the perpetuation of cliquism."

REBUILDING OF CITIES

Normal Occupation In Future

LONDON—"We can look forward to a time when towns will rebuild themselves, just as we now go to a tailor for a new suit of clothes, and when rehousing will become as normal an occupation as harvesting."

With these words H. G. Wells, the well-known English writer who so frequently carries his readers into the fantastic realms of the future, opened a modern transport exhibition at the Royal institute of British Architects, April 31.

Late Mr. Wells's idea that the roadways in London will one day move like the underground railway escalators, and that traffic will just stand still and be conveyed to its destination. So what's the good of going on designing ordinary road vehicals? he asks.

But his latest pronouncement is particularly interesting in view of the fact that the number of unemployed persons in the world is now estimated to be 20,000,000.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Wells, "that private buying is going to employ the masses of the people again, I am enormously impressed by the fact that what we used to consider the necessities of mankind are being produced by a smaller and smaller proportion of active workers. New forms of employment must be found. The obvious thing is to consider the immense architectural possibilities. We must accept the possibilities of rehousing all mankind, rebuilding every city in the world and reclaiming the roads and the countryside.

"Soon people will no longer think of living in houses 100 years old," he continued. "But I think that in the next 10 or 20 years it will be found that the building developments of today are merely a collection of hints of things coming upon us directly."

It is pointed out that in the light modern needs and advanced knowledge most of the cities of the worl ciuld be rebuilt with enormous benefit to their citizens. Also modern excavations have shown that there were no fewer than nine cities and settlements on the site of Troy.

Finally, Mr. Wells declared that there was nothing in machinery, in railways and iron bridges, and in other engineering devices to oblige them to be ugly. The tramway, the road culverts and bridges should all be beautiful things.

But a recent event of more practical importance to British architects was the passing of the final reading of the Registration of Architects Bill. This measure aims at restricting the activities of unqualified architects by a system of registration of fully qualified ones.

Alfred C. Bossom, the English architect, who became famous for his New York skyscraper designs, said in a letter to The Times: "The thorough training that will henceforth be required of all registered architects ought to put an end to many wasteful practices that are largely the result of inexperience. Ugliness should receive its notice to quit from the streets of our cities; and there is at last a chance of putting a brake on the defilement of the countryside."

"I am confident", continued Mr. Bossom, "that the insistence upon trained minds in all our architectural activities will lead to better building at lower costs. It is no exaggeration to say we can save at least £20,000,000 a year on our national building programme by employing more up-to-date methods.

HIS LIMITLESS ENTHUSIASM AND LOVE OF COUNTRY

Mahatma's Tributi To Mr. G. K Devadhar .....

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the Committee of the Diamond Jubilee of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, to be read on the 21st instant, at the Headquarters of the Poona Seva Sadan Society:—

"Dear Sisters,—I regret very much that I will not be able to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebration of Mr. Devadhar which you are celebrating. I have been knowing Mr. Devadhar for the last 15 years. Inspite of differences of views between him and myself, I feel very high respect for him. Being pupils of the same teacher we live lovingly as fellow-pupils. Mr. Devadhar's limitless enthusiasm and love of country are, I think, always worth envying. I pray to God that your celebration may be fully successful.

May God give long life to Mr. Devadhar and make him do greater and great service."

GANDHIJI TRUSTED GOVERNMENT.

—:o:—

C. R.'s Advice To Liberals

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Madras political circles are plunged in gloom as a result of Gandhiji's decision not to partici pate in the Round Table Conference. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari: in an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" representative said:

Evreybody including Gandhiji is sorry that he is not going to the R. T. C. But whether Gandhiji is justified in refusing to go to R. T. C. is one thing and whether we are sorry for it is another. After all that has happened he should not go is beyond doubt a matter for deepest regret to himself as well as others. The question whether his refusal is justified is quite another and independent question.

REQUEST REFUSED.

What Vandhiji asked for is an impartial tribunal to whom the disputes arising out of the Truce terms might be referred. This has been refused. There is thus neither legal remedy nor arbitration to enforce the settlement.

No one can say that Gandhiji is wrong in refusing to accept this state of affairs. If in disputes that have arisen the Government is right, it can loose nothing by agreeing to submit them to a Tribunal. If it is in the wrong, there ought to be a remedy and an independent tribunal's award is the most honourable and graceful way out of it.

GANDHIJI TRUSTED GOVERNMENT.

At the time of peace talks some of us were of opinion that we should insist on more definite and satisfactory terms of settlement regarding the peasants that had suffered in the campaign.

But Gandhiji trusted Government in this matter and expected no difficulties would arise on this score. He is now disappointed, but he cannot let injustice hold the field here and go to London.

HIS HOPE.

I am of opinion that justice of our claim to the appointment of an impartial tribunal will soon be admitted and Gandhiji will still go. But our Liberal friends should inquire into the justice of the cliam and support it with weight of their influence instead of merely pressing Gandhiji to go.

R. T. C. DOOMED TO FAIL.

"Swarajya" commenting editorially says it will be the height of folly for the Government to force a contest on Gandhiji, in spite of his doing everything in his power to promote peace. Any attempt to settle the constitutional future of the country at any gathering of friends, boycotted by the Congress, is hence foredoomed to failure. The R. T. C. delegates will do well abstain from rushing upon the task which Gandhiji feels disinclined to take.

CASE AGAINST HINDU SABHA WORKER

Alleged Disobedience Of Magistrate's Ban

(From Our Correspondent.)
JALGAON, Aug. 12.

Narhar Ganesh Thakur, a Hindu Sabha worker of Parola in East Khandesh, was hauled up yesterday before Mr. M. J. Desai, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jalgaon, for an offence committed under section 117 I.P.C., read with section 188 I.P.C., on a complaint made by the District Magistrate of East Khandesh for disobeying the District Magistrate's ban under section 44 of the Bombay District Police Act.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

The case for the prosecution was concluded to-day after three police constables were examined. As alleged by the prosecution, the accused made a speech on July 18 in the course of which he exhorted the Hindus to disobey the ban promulgated by the District Magistrate at Parola in respect of playing music before Mosques. The accused was arrested on July 26 and brought down to Jalgaon and was enlarged on bail.

ACCUSED DENIES CHARGE.

The accused denied the charge and in the course of his statement declared that he exhorted the Hindus not to disobey the ban as the Mahomedans were their fellow brethrens. The accused was undefended.

The case was adjourned for a fortnight to get the summons served on the defence witness.

Rugby.—New records were set up by Leon Cushman driving supercharged Austin Seven at Brooklands on Saturday. It is announced to-day that previous record an holder George Eyston has decided to build a new M. G. Midget in an attempt to recapture the records. Four new records set up on Saturday included the flying kilometre which was accomplished at a speed of 102.28 miles per hour, and the flying mile at 100.67 miles hour.—B. O. W.

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STERILISATION OF DEFECTIVES

M. P.'s Plan For An Experiment

PROPOSED BILL REJECTED

In the House of Commons Major Church (Lab.—Wandsworth) asked leave to introduce a bill to enable mental defectives to undergo sterilising operations or sterilising treatment upon their own application or that of their spouses or parents or guardians.

He said he realised that this bill sought to do something which might be regarded as in advance of public opinion, and that he and those who thought with him had to convert a large section of the people of the country to a full appreciation of what it was proposed to do with those who were in every way a burden to their parents, a misery to themselves, and in many cases a menace to the community, into which, as a rule they had come unwanted. He himself looked upon this bill merely as a first step in order that the community should be able to experiment on a small scale and form conclusions on results before bringing in compulsory sterilisation of the unfit. The bill provided every reasonable safeguard for the voluntary principle. In addition to the consent required to the operation by the patient, the spouse, parents, or guardians, there must be consent of the Board of Control, and, finally, the operation could only be carried out after approval had been given by a judicial authority, such as a bench of magistrates.

He need not go into the details of the operation except to say that it was devise in order that the emotional life of the patient should not be affected in the slightest, but that the patient should be edectively prevented from bringing children into the world. On the male there was a very simple operation which could be performed in five minutes, and usually with a local anaesthetic and without danger. In the case of the woman the operation was rather more serious, but not more dangerous than an operation for appendicitis.

This bill had been prepared in consultation with the medical societies. For many years social workers, medical men, economists, and biologists had endeavoured to fix public attention on this problem. Failure to solve it could only lead to progressive deterioration of our stock. It might be urged that mere sterilisation would not cure the problem of mental disease. "We are not suggesting that it would," said Major Church, "but we suggest that it has been shown that anything from 45 per cent to 80 per cent of the mentally defective in various countries are so because they inherit a defective germ-plasm, and we suggest further that it would be adviseable to take the risk and sterilise all mental defectives in the hope that you will in a generation or so reduce mental defectives to measurable quantities."

He urged the House to give him permission to introduce the bill, in order that it might be printed and that members might make themselves acquainted with its provisions. Members would then see that, so far from these proposals violating laws of morality, they were an attempt to do something which had won the approval of social workers and were supported by a whole mass of scientific opinion Fifty-three local councils had expressed themselves in favour of the principle of the bill.

THE OPPOSITION.

Dr. Morgan (Lab.—Camberwell), who rose simultaneously with two other members, one on the Liberal and one on the Conservative benches, to oppose the bill, was called by the Speaker. He said that Major Church had admitted that the bill was in advance of public opinion. It was also in advance of sanity and common sense. For a long time they had heard of this method of dealing with the mentally defective. The increase of mental defectiveness was more apaparent than real. If it were real, what became of the great scientific doctrine or the survival of the fittest? In fact the high-grade defective hal not a high percentage of fertility, and the source of the low-grade was to be found in the conditions under which the poor lived. He suggested that there were defective germ-plasm in every family. If the State was to deal with mental defectives in this way because they were a burden on the State, where was the process of penalty to all who were obnoxious to the State to stop? The bill was anti-democratic, pagan, and un-Christian.

Leave was refused by 167 to 89.
—"Manchester Guardian".

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What the People Say

IMPERIAL BANK RETRENCHMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India and the public in general have been led to believe that the depression in trade and the consequent fall in Bank's profits have necessitated a reduction in dividend and in establishment The dividend has been lowered from 16 per cent to 12 per cent, and a ten per cent reduction in staff salaries and allowances have been announced.

The Imperial Bank is a shareholders' bank, and as such should be run as a business concern. The shareholders may, therefore, well ask if these two steps—reduction in dividend and general reduction in pay for the staff, entailing inconceivable hardship on the poorly paid Indian Clerks—could not have been avoided. Are not the scale of pay and the large allowances fixed for the European Officers of the Bank extremely unbusinesslike? Not long ago one of the officers of the Bank was granted, on retirement, a bonus of over one lakh in addition to the usual pension sanctioned to him, out of the profits of the Bank and not from the Pension Fund. The extravagant privileges in the matter of leave and allowances, which the European officers of the Bank enjoy, amount to a severe drain on the Bank, and should never be tolerated by any business concern. There is no denying the fact that the economy drive of the Directors of the Bank has taken a wrong line. It is up to the shareholders of the Bank to bestir themselves and set things right.—Yours, etc.,

KANAI LALL MISSER.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been reported in the press that the Bombay shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India consider the 10 p. c. cut in the pay of the staff 'entirely inadequate' and will press for more drastic retrenchment at the forthcoming meeting. The report, if true, betrays lamentable indifference on the part of the shareholders towards the low-paid Indian employees of the Bank who in fact build up the profits. The shareholders should certainly be the watchdogs of economy in the management of the Bank. But they cannot fail to realise that a general reduction by 10 p.c. in the pay of the staff from top to bottom cuts right across all accepted principles of effecting retrenchment. There is enormous difference between the pay and allowances for superior staff, mostly European, and the subordinate Indian staff. This fact is known to all who have intimate touch with the Bank. It is also worth noting that for some years past the strength and pay of the clerical staff have been gradually reduced to utmost minimum, while the pay and allowances for the superior staff (which probably amounts to more than the anticipated economy) have been left untouched. The economy drive of Bank authorities has already hit the poorly paid clerical staff hard. A further reduction by 10 per cent in their pay will throw them on the brink of starvation in these hard days. Their health and efficiency will be impaired, and ultimately the Bank will stand to lose The shareholders should see to it that retrenchment does not begin at the wrong end. They will do well if they press for the appointment of an independent Retrenchment Committee at the forthcoming meeting, as it is they who alone can act with justice and fairness in such matters. Yours, etc.,

S. CHATTERJEE.

BIRTH CONTROL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Just before the All-India Women's Conference was held in Bombay last year, I sent in on behalf of the Sholapur Eugenics Society some resolutions on Birth Control for adoption at the open Conference. Though the President, the late Lady D. Tata and the Secretary, Mrs. Chattopadhya were in favour of these resolutions, they could not be moved at the Conference due to a technical difficulty, viz., the rule that only resolutions submitted by affiliated organisations can be moved at the open Conference. I am sending you a copy of these resolutions for publication in your esteemed paper and commending them to the various Women's organisations in the country. Women's organisations in other countries are adopting similar resolutions. Women have come to the forefront in the recent struggle for Swaraj and once they take up the subject the prejudices against this particular means of controlling over population, a danger which grows with every decade of peace and prosperity and every advance in hygiene and civilisation can be removed.

India with a stationary population will be in a much happier condition; and problems of social reform can then be tackled with some hope of success.

Nearly 25 years ago, Babu Nilambara Mukherjee, Vice-President of the Calcutta Municipality, made a striking pronouncement on over-population and the need for Birth Control in India which was met with horrified disapproval in the Anglo-Indian Press. How different the history of these 25 years might have been if the Government had seized upon the opportunity given by Babu Mukerjee's pronouncement. Instead of discontent, misery and mistrust, it would have given hope to the people and confidence in their rulers.

I hope as the leading national daily in India, you will lend your powerful support in pushing on the movement. The resolutions are:—

1. Whereas, reckless and unregulated reproduction of the human race results in the increase of pauperism, disease and promiscuity and

Whereas, the high maternal and infant mortality rates are primarily due to too frequent births and to pregnancies begun when the mother was in an unfit condition on account of disease or exhaustion and

Whereas, it is impossible to prevent the children from suffering morally, mentally and physically, when their number is too great for the mother's health or father's earning capacity and

Whereas, it is necessary because of all these causes that parents should know how to limit the number of their children to those whom they can bring into the world in health and can feed and house and care for adequately and

Whereas, although the educated classes already have access to this knowledge, the working classes and the very poor have no means of procuring this advice and consequently resort to abortion, therefore be it

Resolved that Government and Local Bodies be requested to arrange for free Birth Control clinics at convenient centres and to authorities and empower qualified persons like Doctors, Health Visitors and midwives employed by them to give to married women advice and instruction in this subject.

11. While it is admitted that it is a primary duty of normal married women to take their share in the maintenance and continuation of the race by bearing what children the country reasonably needs,

This Conference is of opinion that women should not be forced to bear children for the graveyard or for the slums or to risk their own lives by bearing babies like breeding machines.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. PILLAY,
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Bombay,

NATIONAL PRAYERS FOR R. T. C

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Federal Structure Committee members and other delegates for the Round Table Conference will soon be embarking for England to hammer out a new constitution for Greater India in St. James Palace, London. As you are aware, the selection of Indian representatives for the second Round Table Conference has materialised after prolonged discussions and consultations, and this success has been mostly due to the sincere and honest efforts of Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon.

Now that the storm that raged so ferociously last year has subsided at the command of Mahatmaji, may I venture to suggest that,, on the eve of Indian plenipotentiary's voyage from Indian shores for the Second Round Table Conference in London, united prayers by the whole Indian Nation be offered to God praying and urging His Almighty to usher in St. James Palace a spirit of mutual trust and good-will and end the proceedings to a successful issue for Greater India's progress.

For this sacred purpose, a convenient date may be fixed and the whole nation, irrespective of communities, be requested to congregate in temples, churches and mosques and offer prayers in one voice.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. R.

Nagpur, Aug. 12.

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Every patriotic Muslim will be shocked to hear the news of the cowardly assaults inflicted on Nationalist Muslims of Bombay. I ask in all earnestness: is it according to Islamic injunctions to inflict lathi blows on innocent Muslim Nationalists who had assembled at Jinnah Hall to express their views on Indian Politics? Islam means the Religion of Tolerance. Those who do not possess the patience of hearing the views of their own brethren cannot claim to be true Muslims. The thing to be despised and vehemently opposed is the plot for brutal assaults. The breaking of the Jinnah Hall windows, hisses and jeerings at Nationalist leaders and chasing them even after the meeting was over, and such other allied acts proved beyond doubts that the attempt to break the meeting was prearranged.

Such a state of affairs should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by every patriotic Indian because this sort of mischief is a standing menace to liberty of speech. It is the duty of every nationalist worker to find out as to who had arranged for this deplorable plot of wrecking and disturbing the meeting held in Jinnah Hall.

In order to give a lesson to these hooligans, they should be tried in a Court of Law for endangering the lives of Messrs. Brelvi, Chagla and Abdul Jalil. The B. P. C. C. must take up the matter in hand and should not sit in ease so long as these mischief-mongers are not brought to book. Congressmen should try to help the Muslim Nationalists in suppressing such disgraceful acts. Meetings should be held throughout India in order to denounce such mean plots. In short I hope that Muslims of all provinces in India will show their sympathy with the Nationalist Muslims and will try to denounce in public the un-Islamic actions engineered ostensibly by the Khilafatists who know nothing more than to exploit the illiterate poor Muslims.—Yours, etc.,

SYED ASAD ALI.

POISON IN A TREE

Police Court Prosecution Fails

At New Mills William Critchlow, a Mellor farmer, was summoned for placing poison on land in the occupation of Arthur Royle, a neighbouring farmer

Royle stated that a cow of his died in the field. He found in the field a cocoanut which he alleged to contain poison. He spoke to Critchlow, who said he used the cocoanut to kill magpies.

Critchlow stated he had been troubled with magpies taking his chickens. He placed a small quantity of rat poison and some egg in a cocaoanut to catch the magpies and hung it in a tree. He looked at the cocoanut in the tree, but it was empty. How the cocoanut got out of the tree he did not know. He never saw the cow. He agreed that the trunk of the tree was on Royle's land, but the branches spread on his own land.

Mr. Ashworth, for the defendant, contended there was not evidence to connect Critchlow with the death of the cow. There should have been an analysis of the contents of the cocoanut and a post-mortem examination of the cow

The Chairman said there was no evidence that the defendant placed any poison on the land, and the case was dismissed.—"Manchester Guardian".

MR. SHAW'S VISIT TO RUSSIA

The Title Of His New Play

"I knew all about Marxism before Lenin was born," declared Mr. G. B. Shaw at Warsaw, on his way to Russia, when a representative of the Polish "Kurjer Czerwony" informed him (according to Reuter) that the Communists mean to capture him for their cause. On being congratulated on his forthcoming 75th birthday, Mr. Shaw said that his visit to Russia was expressly designed to escape such friendly wishes.

"I am a journalist myself," he replied when his interlocutor remarked on his fondness for members of that profession. "I am always glad to have something to tell them." Mr. Shaw said he would be back in ten days' time and he regretted not being able to stop longer at Warsaw, "of which he had heard much." The title of his new play, he said, was to be "Too true to be Good."

Mr. Shaw is accompanied on his Russian visit by Lord and Lady Astor and their son, Miss Gertrude Ely, and Lord Lothian. —"Manchester Guardian".

Mr. Da Costa's Musical Compositions

Bombay radio fans recently had the opportunity of enjoying two small musical pieces—both pianoforte solos—composed by Mr. J. P. Da Sosta who himself played them at the Broadcasting station with a full orchestra. Mr. Da Costa, was for many years the Director of orchestras at Madans' cinemas in Bombay before they "went talkie."

One of these is "Dawn of Love:" a romance for the pianoforte. The other composition is "Ivy", Dance Intermezzo for the pianoforte.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS

Hague Court Case

The Hague.—An austere procession of fifteen judges in black gowns and band of embroidered lace filed into the great audience hall of the Peace Palace to begin before a large and distinguished audience the hearing of the case of the Austro-German Customs Union project, which has been referred to it by the League of Nations Council at the instance of Great Britain. The hall was entirely filed with members of the public, and most members of the Diplomatic Corps were there.

It was at the instance of Mr. Arthur Henderson, acting for the British Government, that the League Council decided to ask the Court of International Justice for its advisory opinion on the question whether or not Germany and Austria were proposing something that was in conflict with Austria's obligations under the Treaty of Saint Germain and the protocol she signed at Geneva on October 4, 1922, in connection with her League loan.

Five countries are represented by counsel in the proceedings—namely, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia. Austria and Germany, of course, contend that their pan is permissible under the instruments in question, whereas France in particular, backed up strongly by Italy and Czecho-Slovakia, argue that such action as jeopardising Austria's economic independence is a direct contravention of both treaty and protocol.

Senor de Bustamente (Cuba) and Mr. Wang Chung-hui (China), having been duly installed as judges, M. Adaci (Japan), President of the Court, opened the hearing. He began by announcing that the Austrian Government had requested the right to have a judge of Austrian nationality appointed 'ad hoc', and that the Czecho-Slovakian Government had requested the granting of a similar privilege should the Austrian application be granted.

Counsel representing these countries thereupon addressed the Court on the matter, and the fifteen judges then retired to the Council chamber to deliberate on the point.

The Court decided that there was no ground for appointing either an Austrian or Czecho-Slovakian judge.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CASE OPENED.

Professor Bruns, the leading counsel for Germany, then commenced his argument in favour of the view put forward both by Austria and Germany. He pointed out that the question before them was only juridical, and must not be considered from the political or economic point of view. He dealt at length with the interpretations of the term "independence" put forward by the opposing Governments, and he contended that if the French arguments were right the Treaty of St. Germain would have declared not the independence but the most complete dependence of Austria.—"Manchester Guardian."

STATES' PEOPLE'S WEEK

Appeal To Kathiawaris

Messrs. Amritlal Sheth, Balvantrai Mehta, Manishanker Trivedi and Kakalbhai Kothari have issued, on behalf of the Indian States' People's Conference, the following appeal to the people of Kathiawar residing outside the province.)

The Indian States' People's Conference at this moment summons the eighty million State's People to unite under one flag.

At a time when the future constitution of India is on the anvil, the ruling Indian Princes have been making desperate efforts to maintain their "internal sovereignty" absolutely unimpaired, disregarding the very existence of the eighty million States' People. The question now is whether these princes are to be allowed to succeed in negativing justice to the masses of eighty million souls.

TWO-FOLD PROGRAMME

It is as clear as daylight that the only way for the State's People to acquire their proper place in the Federated India—so as to be able to live as human beings—is unity, co-operation, solidarity in their ranks. To achieve this end, the Conference has planned out a two-fold programme and requested the State's People to put their best energies during the whole month of August (September for the people colonised outside India. The Conference demands two things from them:—

(1) To enlist one hundred thousand members of the Indian States' People's Conference;

(2) To secure one million constituents to the Memorial to be submitted to the President, Indian National Congress, on behalf of the Indian States' People's Conference.

APPEAL TO KATHIAWARIS

Thus while the renascent people of the States begin to show to the whole world their sense of self-respect, while even the backward Kathiawari is actively engaged in the efforts to secure his fundamental rights; how can the brave Kathiawari coloniser maker of Greater Kathiawar, be he residing in British Indian territories or in countries beyond the seas, keep himself aloof from all these activities? He, too, ought to observe the States' People's Week. He, too, wherever he may be, must bear his adequate burden in the struggle for securing the fundamental human rights for these eighty millions.

We, therefore, request the Kathiawaris domiciled in British India, in places like Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi, Lahore and Cawnpore to observe the States' People's Week from August 17th and the States' Peoples living beyond the seas, in East and South Africa, to observe the first week of September as the States' People's Week.

All correspondence may please be addressed to Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari, Provincial Secretary, Indian States People's Conference, Ranpur, Kathiawar.

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It clings to teeth—ordinary brushing fails to remove it successfully. A new way dentists urge

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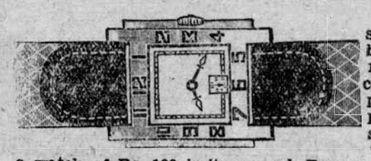

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Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5991	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	19500	---	@5 Oc

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CONGRESS WORK IN MEERUT DISTRICT

Procession And Meetings.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Aug. 13.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Khekra on the Aug. 10, under the presidentship of Ch. Prahlad Singh. The Kisans from neighbouring villages mustered strong to hear Ch. Khushi Ram, Presdent D. C. C. A special feature of the meeting was the attendance of a large numbers of untouchables.

The audience was exhorted to support Congress nominees in the coming elections of Local Boards. A strong appeal was made to Zemindars and Sahukars to deal generously with their Kisan tenants. Removal of untouchability was especially emphasized.

Another meeting was held at Tathiri, over 2,000 people attending it. A huge procession of Ch. Lal with music and National Khushi Ram and Mr. Mutsaddi banners was taken out.

Royal Wedding In Baden-Baden

BADEN-BADEN, July 23.

The wedding of Margrave Berthold of Baden and Princess Theodora of Greece will be solemnized here on August 17. It will involve a double ceremony, first in the Greek Catholic Church, with the Bishop of Paris officiating, and then a second ceremony in the Protestant Church on the Ludwig Wilhelm Place. About a hundred members of European royalty will attend. A dinner in the Hotel Stephanie will be held on the eve of the wedding.

PROBLEM OF FINANCIAL READJUSTMENT

(Continued from page 6).

curred on all irrigation works (productive and unproductive) in Sind, upto end of 1928-29, was (Pages 452-455)

Rs. 10,97,97,839 Lloyd Barrage
„ 4,41,83,456 All other works
„ 15,39,81,295 Total.

All this capital is assumed to have been borrowed and interest on this sum has to be paid year after year. Some works cannot pay this interest, and such accumulated arrears of interest up to date amount to Rs. 92,96,-413, including Rs. 48,86,040 on Lloyd Barrage, which cannot obviously pay just yet. With the exception of these, all other works, besides meeting all their working expenses, and paying all interest on the capital year after year, give us a profit, and this profit up to end of 1928-29 amounted Rs. 6,90,59,639. Even if the loss of Rs. 92,96,413 is deducted from this sum, it will be seen that the irrigation works in Sind— taken as a commercial undertaking—have given a clear profit so far of Rs. 5,97,72,626 almost six crores of rupees.

A CONTRAST

It is interesting to compare with this the financial results of irrigation works undertaken in the rest of the Presidency, excluding Sind. Figures on pages 356 and 357 show.

Total capital invested to end of 1928-29, Rs. 10,07,54,120. This money is also borrowed and interest on it has to be paid. Out of 48 works undertaken, only three have showed a surplus of Rs. 1,84,056, after meeting working expenses and paying interest. All works have worked at a loss, and the accumulated arrears of interest upto end of 1928-29, amount to Rs. 5,06,21,136. Deducting the profit shown above the net loss on irrigation works in the Presidency, excluding Sind, would appear to be Rs. 5,04,37,080 over five crores.

This means that from all irrigation works looked upon as a commercial undertaking, the Bombay Presidency (and the Government of India) together have up to date made a profit of rupees 6 crores in Sind, and spent five in the rest of the Presidency. I am not one of those who grudge the latter their irrigational development. On the contrary, I am convinced that such losses must be borne by the State on general grounds, and that Government have not done enough to provide irrigation facilities for Gujerat and Deccan. But that is beside the point. The fact remains that Sind did earn a profit, and this must in equity be considered, in any financial arrangement we may now arrive at.

NO COMPOUND INTEREST

It may be pointed out that in these calculations, no compound interest is charged. If any commercial undertakings were unable to pay interest they would be compelled to borrow more money for the purpose and pay interest on this well. Without detailed figures for every year, which are not easily obtainable, for an outsider, it is not possible to calculate this accurately; but a consideration of the state of affairs in 1912-13 will give us an idea. A reference to the Administrative report for that year will show (Pages 50-57) the following:—

Up to end of 1912-13.

(Pages 50 and 51) ((Statistical" Statement.

Capital outlay on all irrigation works in Sind Rs. 3,16,29,912.

Accumulated surplus revenue Rs. 4,01,13,623.

Arrears of interest Rs. 7,48.251.

Net profit Rs. 3,93,65,372 from capital works.

Even if we go as far back as 1880-81, we shall see from the Irrigation report of that year that the accumulated profits from all major works up to that year were Rs. 42 lakhs. The Ghar Canal which was then classed as a minor work alone shows a net profit of Rs 58 lakhs, showing that the net profit derived from Sind Irrigation Works up to that year could not be less than 1 crore at least from capital works, giving a balance of 3 crores between 1880 and 1912.

IF NET PROFITS HAD BEEN FUNDED

Not counting compound interest between these periods, if only these sums had been funded in those years, Rs. 1 crore in 1880-81 would have given us to-day five crores. Three crores from 1912-13 would have amounted to 6 crores, and these two together with 2 crores between 1912 and 1928 would have given Sind a balance of over 14 crores of building the Barrage. If compound interest is taken into account the amount spent in meeting losses on irrigation works, in Gujerat and Deccan will also increase proportionately. But as most of these works are built recently Rs. 6 crores would be a very reasonable figure for loss up to date with compound interest which the Government of Bombay have obviously met out of the Rs. 14 crores brought in by Sind.

NO DANGER OF FAMINE

I might add that unlike Gujerat and Deccan, Sind has never been prone to a real famine, and the Bombay Government has spent very little money on Sind famines. Perhaps the largest amount ever spent in Sind was during the floods, during last five years. Whereas famines have cost Government crores and crores in past years, towards which Sind too must have contributed its share. This has I know been recognised by Government of Bombay, when they gave permission to charge Rs. 10 lakhs out of the interest on the Lloyd Barrage loan to the famine fund, and if Sind separates from Bombay, it would be quite fair for her to ask Bombay to bear a proportionate part of her loan, say two crores.

REASONABLE CLAIM

It has already been pointed out that Irrigation works have always been looked upon as a commercial concern, and if we take it to its logical conclusion, I have tried to prove that Sind can very reasonably claim that savings derived from works in Sind and utilised elsewhere in the past should now be returned to Sind, by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India agreeing to bear the future liabilities of an equivalent loan. Even at 20 year rest that would amount to Rs. 14 crores. Really speaking, with properly calculated compound interest, it would be much more.

SIND'S JUST AND FAIR DUE

Out of these 14 crores, the Bombay Government can be very reasonably considered to have spent 5 crores for meeting their losses incurred in other parts of the Presidency. This, I submit, they should bear together with Rs. 2 crores more, the capitalised value of famine fund referred to above. The balance of Rs. 8 crores, would be a very legitimate charge on the Central Government, who used to take half the revenue from all irrigation works up to 1917. Sind is after all a frontier province and like the N. W. F. P. would be quite justified in expecting a more lenient treatment; but that is not what I am asking. I claim only what is her just and fair due; and once this old account is equitably settled, by wiping out 15 crores out of her Barrage debt, it will be time to go into the question of Sind Separation and the other financial problems that will arise in connection with it. Till then we cannot look at it in its real perspective.

INCREASING IMPORTS OF YARN AND CLOTH IN BOMBAY.

Japan Has The Lion Share.

The following are the excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee during the month of July last of the Millowners' Association, Bombay:—

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

Imports of cotton piecegoods and yarn into Bombay in June 1931.—Cotton yarns.—The total imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions during the month of June amounted to 800,000 lbs. which is about 100,000 lbs. more than in May.

Imports of grey singles were smaller than for some time at 76,000 lbs., of which 30,000 lbs. were from China, 7,000 lbs. from Japan and 39,000 lbs. from the United Kingdom. Japan's sendings included 2,400 lbs. of 51-60s counts. The fact is mentioned because her sendings in the past have almost invariably been of coarse and medium counts. The imports of bleached yarns at 220,000 lbs. show a considerable improvement on recent months' figures. Grey folded yarns were also slightly higher at 158,000 lbs., and mercerised about the same as last month, at 227,000 lbs. The total cotton yarn imports for the first half of the year amounted to roughly 6 million lbs. as compared with 4½ million lbs. in the last half of 1930 and 8½ million lbs. in the first half of 1930.

Piecegoods—The total importation of piecegoods into Bombay in June was 23.3 million yards as compared with 17.9 million yards in May. The more important lines were 7.6 million yards of plain greys; 3.5 million yards of whites; 2.2 million yards of fents, and no less than 5.3 million yards of art silk goods.

Japan's total sendings were 12 million yards as against 7.6 million yards from the United Kingdom, and the figures of the past few months seem to indicate that there is a likelihood of her permanently displacing the United Kingdom from her position as India's chief source of supply in the matter of piecegoods. Japan's main lines are plain greys, printed goods and art silk styles, of which her sendings to Bombay were 4.5, 2.2 and 4.4 million yards in June. Japan is also making rapid progress as a source of supply for bleached goods.

Comparing the figures of the first six months of the year with those of last year it will be found that imports of all kinds of piecegoods into Bombay amounted to 100 million yards (Japan's share 60 million yards), as against 58 million yards in the last six months of 1930 and 240 million yards in the first six months of 1930.

IMPORTS IN INDIA.

Piecegoods and yarn imports into India in June 1931.—The Sea-borne Trade Statistics of British India for the month of June, recently published, show that the falling off in the imports of piecegoods, which was a notable feature of the May return, was of a temporary character, the June imports being 72 million yards as against 55 million yards in May. From January to April, it will be recalled, there had been a gradual upward trend in piecegoods imports, and the June figures, referred to above, were equal to those of April. In yarn, the falling off which was noted in May, continued in June. The total imports of cotton yarns were just over 2 million lbs. as against 2.3 million lbs. in May and 3.5 million lbs. in April.

Cotton yarns.—Out of a total import of 2 million lbs., 931,000 lbs. were taken by Bengal; 693,000 lbs. by Bombay; 414,000 lbs. by Madras; and very small quantities by Sind and Burma. The comparatively heavy imports of Bengal are noteworthy. In the corresponding month of 1930, Bengal only imported 695,000 lbs., Bombay and Madras imports of yarn in June were only just over half of what they were a year ago.

The yarn imports were made up of 1,420,000 lbs. of grey, of which no less than 926,000 lbs. were 31s to 40s counts. Bleached yarn imports amounted to 347,000 lbs., the chief source of supply being the United Kingdom. Mercerised yarn imports were slightly lower than in the previous two months, at 240,000 lbs.

Piecegoods imports.—Out of a total import of 72 million yards during the month, 19 million yards were taken by Bengal; 18 million yards by Bombay; 23 million yards by Sind; 7 million yards by Madras; and 4.5 million yards by Burma. The corresponding figures for June 1930 were: Bengal, 32 million yards; Bombay 21 million yards; Sind, 22 million yards; Madras, 7.5 million yards; and Burma, 10 million yards. Japan's share of the total import trade in cotton goods during the month amounted to 27½ million yards, made up of 16.3 million yards of grey goods; 3.4 million yards of bleached goods; and 7.8 million yards of coloured goods. The United Kingdom's share amounted to 39 million yards of which nearly 23 million yards were bleached goods.

Artificial silk piecegoods.:—The importations of artificial silk piecegoods during the month amounted to no less than 9.1 million yards compared with 5 million yards in June 1930, and 2.6 million yards in June 1929. Of these imports, no less than 7.8 million yards were from Japan.

Imports for the first six months.—It is interesting to compare the total imports of yarn and cloth during the first six months of 1931 with the last six months of 1930. This comparison shows that there have been increases:—in yarn, from 13.0 to 15.1 million lbs., in cotton piecegoods, from 320 to 376 million yards; and in artificial silk piecegoods, from 13.7 to 44 million yards.

TWO MORE DACCA DETENUS

Complaints Of Ill-Treatment

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

Within the last few days two arrests have been made at Dacca under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act to swell the number of the detenus who are already well over 400.

Sometime ago serious complaints were made of various sorts of ill-treatment to the detenus and want of medical aid even when urgently necessary. Local newspapers gave instances of specific cases to that effect. But in regard to certain cases Government issued contradictions from time to time. Now further allegations are being made almost every day, some of which are very painful stories.

DACCA BOYCOTTS CLOTH.

The Dacca District Congress Committee has formed a sub-committee named Boycott of Foreign Cloth Committee whose object is to prevent the sale of foreign cloth and yarn in the district of Dacca. Cloth merchants of different parts of Dacca town have promised that they will not purchase foreign cloth any more and also agreed to have their old stock of foreign cloth to be sealed up by the Congress authorities.

Lahore.—State prisoner Ihsanali has also gone on hunger-strike in sympathy with the Lahore conspiracy case accused, who have not taken meals for the last six days. Bhagaram, one of the Lahore conspiracy case accused, is on hunger strike for the last ten days.—A.P.

Lahore.—The Police have removed from several places in the city red posters in which young men were exhorted to take to violence.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NNE YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 15.

October	7.15
December	7.37
January	7.48
March	7.63
May	7.87

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug 15.

October	7.20
December	7.41
Middling Spot	6.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 15.

	Opening	Closing
July		3.74
August		3.74
September		3.78
October	3.80	3.82
November		3.84
December		3.88
January	3.91	3.93
February		3.98
March	4.01	4.03
April		4.07
May	——	4.11
June		4.14
July	4.14	4.17
August		4.20
Middling Spot		3.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 15.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales,	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton z	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 15.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.21
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.36
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.51
Oomra Good	2.89
Oomra Fully Good	3.04
Oomra Fine	3.19
Bengal Good	2.74
Bengal, Fully Good	2.84
Bengal Fine	2.94
Scinde Fully Good	2.84
Scinde Fine	2.94
Scinde Superfine	3.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 15.

SAKELLARIDIS.	
Septembr	5.50
October	5.65
November	5.80
January z	6.00
March	6.19
May	6.38
July	6.55
F. G. F. Spot	5.95

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, August 15.

	Bales.
Barsi Nugger	57
Hyderabad Gaorani	6
Berar	40
Dhollera	95
Sind-Punjab	
Compta Dharwar	94
Persians	13
Egyptians	220
Cotton	599
	Cwts.
Wheat	9.375
Linseed	797
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	625
Gingellyseeds	221
Groundnuts	2,189
Castorseeds	3,643
Poppyseeds	57
Rice	1.587
Cottonseeds	3,570
Mowraseeds	23
Gram	2,058
Joowar	1,980
Barley	571
Bajree	2,572
	Tons.
Coal	416

Flying Grows Popular In Germany

BERLIN, July 23.

The "Deutscher Luftfahrtverband" (German Air Traffic Association) announces that it now has about 55,000 members, distributed among 150 different organizations. All these are interested in flying and especially gliding. Some 6,600 young aviators devote themselves exclusively to the motorless airplane, of which the association possesses 859, in addition to 125 motor airplanes. It owns also 60 balloons, and 266 of its members specialize in ballooning.

STOCKS & SHARES.

QUIET MARKET WITH LIMITED TURNOVER

Operators Await Political Developments.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The Share Market was quiet, but steady with a limited turnover of business. Operators are anxiously awaiting political developments and are inclined not to carry any risks. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 2|8 and closed as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
—:o:—
Bombay, August 15.

Bombay Dyeing 683, 85, 82, 83.
Century 219, 21, 18.
Colaba N. 83.
Crescent N. 53.
Fazul 319, 23, 18.
Indore N. 330.
Madhowji 12.
Nagpur 321-14, 20.
New Great 117, 20.
Pearl 187, 89, 86.
Simplex 53.
Swadeshi 251, 53, 50.
Burma 359, 63, 58.
Hydro 106-14, 6-9.
Tram 99-11, 100.
Deff. 280.
Ord. 19-14, 20-2, 19-12, 14.
Bundi 12-10.
Indian 143, 40.
Katni Ord. 156, N.
Alcock 207.

MILLS. Bombay, August 15.	
100 Ahm. Advance	255-0
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	683-2
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	218-12
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	320-10
100 Colaba	83-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim.	55
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	318-12
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	100-0
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore Malwa	330
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-2
100 Khatau	70-10
100 Kohinoor	113-12
250 Laxmi	740
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	120
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	108-12
250 Pearl	186-14
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6-9
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	43-12
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	250
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	680
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	64
50-25 Central	15
£10-5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	845
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	74.12
5 Union	3-1-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	12-10
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	140
100 Katni 1st P.	103-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	638.12
100 Katni	156-4
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	6-11
100 Shahabad	151-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15-4
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	5-8xd.
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	99-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000 Andhra Valley	555
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-4
50 Bom. Tram	100
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100 Tata Hydro	106-9
1000 Tata Hydro P.	1120
1000 Tata Power	382-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	727-8
100 Amritsar Patti	101
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	558-12
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	39-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	19-14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	207-8
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	176-4
50 Bom. Telephone	39-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-3
125 Bom. Burma Old	359-6
50 Bom. Burma New	127-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	5-11
3-1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper	58
5 p.c. 1945|55 Tax Free	99-9

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, August 15.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 14-8-31	38000	181000
Receipts Yesterday 14-8-31	8000	43000
Exports to date 14-8-31	58000	81000
Stock at Ports 14-8-31	2748000	1636000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-8-31	752000	542000
Stock at Liverpool 14-8-31	941000	799000
Visible Supply 14-8-31	4986000	3059000
Quantity in Sight 14-8-31	42000	210000
Quantity out of Sight 14-8-31	283000	243000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, August 15.

Castorseeds: Sept. Delivery Opening Rs. 33|7; Lowest Rs. 33|4 and Closing Rs. 33|5|6.

Groundnut Seeds: August Delivery Opening Rs. 34|15; Highest Rs. 35|4|6; Lowest Rs. 34|14 and Closing Rs. 35|3.

Our Bazaar is open to-morrow 16-3-31 from 1 to 2 p.m. (S.T.) for beginning transactions in New Vaidas of Castorseeds and Groundnuts.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, August 15

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	....	324672
Central India	....	339103
Barsi & Nagar	57	168343
Hyderabad-Gaorani	6	85604
Berar	40	590336
Central Provinces	....	373143
Total Oomras	103	1881761
Dholera	95	281261
N.-W. Provinces	....	53532
Rajputana	....	53064
Sind-Punjab	74	122994
Broach	....	302764
Coompta & Dharwar	94	93145
Westerns-Northens	....	48816
Cocoanada	....	24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		42618
Persian	13	1.232
American	....	138240
Egyptian & African	220	323936
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	702
Total	599	3384055

Vaidya Raj Jethalal Devshankar Dave

The Specialist in the Mortal Disease like Fever, Pneumonia, Cholera, Sprue and Consumption Has Arrived in Bombay from Tuesday 11th instant.

He is curing Old and Chronic diseases, and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for Sprue, Consumption, Old Asthma, Piles, Diabetes, Paralysis and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Mofussil Patients can consult through correspondence.

Consultation Time from 8 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 7 P.M AT

The Dave Chemical Works,

No. 339, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1931.

GANDHIJI JUSTIFIED IN STAYING BEHIND

Unfavourable British Political Atmosphere.

INSULT TO INDIAN COMMERCE

Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding over the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay on Saturday said:—

Some of the Indian Delegates have at last sailed for England to-day to resume the discussions of the Round Table Conference. Even this time Congress is not participating. Immediately on my arrival from England I thought Gandhiji should go this time; I went to Ahmedabad and told him so. But in view of the subsequent developments one cannot find fault with the Congress for arriving at the decision they did on Thursday last. If the Liberal leaders also had stayed behind, I think, the cause of the country would have considerably advanced. I am now inclined to think more than ever before that the unity of the various political parties in the country is more essential than even the Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The atmosphere in England does not seem to be favourable for happy termination of the differences existing between Britain and this country. From what I have been able to see in England I am inclined to be somewhat sceptic about the success of the talks at the Round Table Conference. It is certainly not an exaggeration to say that feeling on this question is only too often distinctly anti-Indian. All the influential organs of the Conservative Press, the mouthpiece of the Conservative public opionion of England, are clearly hostile to our cause. Few papers like the "Manchester Guardian" and occasionally "The London Times" write in a balanced vien and take a fair view of things.

NOT VERY ENCOURAGING.

Atmosphere in Parliament too cannot be said to be very encouraging. This can be seen if we just have a look at the various questions on India put to the Secretary of State and which he has to answer from day to oay. It appears from this that the House is not quite alive to the real needs of the hour. Even if the Labour Party, which is in office and also in power on account of the support of the small group of Liberals led by Mr. Lloyd George, be sympathetic, it is certain that it will not be able to go beyond the limit to which the Liberals will allow it to go. The recent happening in India also do not augur well for the easy success of the coming discussions.

The Round Table Conference nominations contain significant and serious additions and omissions. The clear and definite understanding was there that three Representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Comerce and Industry would be nominated. But to our great surprise we find that only one has been nominated. Even there too, the Government have been careful to put a sort of a drag on this by nominating other Indian businessmen of views different from, if not untagonistic to, the views held by the Federation.

THE OMISSIONS.

The two ommissions are significant; because one is the present President while the other is an ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. I believe I am not off the mark when I say that it was morally binding on the Government of India to nominate three Representatives of the Federation, and that they are guilty of breach of faith.

The Commercial opinion in England cannot certainly be said, as far as I am able to see, to be favourable to us, but all the same the anxiety of these people is to see the restoration of peace here and to see the markets of this country again kept open for British manufactures, which India cannot produce in the near future.

DESPERATE CONDITION.

This last aspect of the situation, to my mind, is very important and we must take full advantage of this compelling necesssity of Britain. England's economic position is already bad enough. It may be said to be even "desperate" and it is going from bad to worse every day. "Ten years of economic depression have bitten deeply into the mind of the nation and there is a widespread fatalism about the outcome. No one who analyses the mood of England to-day can fail to note a prevailing temper of depression. The old certitude is gone: the easy confidence in permanent supremacy which distinguished the pre-war period has given place to an atmosphere of mingled alarm and disillusion," as if correctly observed by Professor Harold Laski in the "Forum."

She has lost her markets considerably since the great European war. She is already worried on account of her internal troubles and those who are in power there would try their best to meet us, if we go united. We can even name our terms. There is yet one more aspect of the question and it gives us some further hope. Responsible Englishmen are afraid of the world opinion and they are anxious as far as possible to be fair and just to us in order to satisfy it.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

If, therefore, we understand the real significance of these two aspects of the question and if we find ourselves skillful enough to take advantage of this situation, I think it will not be very difficult to drive a bargain. The measure of our success will be commensurate with the unity and firmness we show: these are the 'sine qua non' of success, if we are to achieve the same.

I feel I shall be failing in my duty if I do not appeal to the Indian Delegates to the Round Table Conference that they should all stand firm for full and unfettered economic freedom for this country to develop her industries not only by tariffs and other measures, but even by discriminating legislation against the powerful foreign antagonists who have a start of hundred years with the advantage of resources, organisation, experience and last but not the least Swaraj. We claim powers which are enjoyed by the Dominions.

I would urge upon the Round Table Conference Delegates to follow the spirit of the Presidential speech by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, delivered at the last Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants, Chamber on the 25th July 1931, regarding generally the commercial and industrial policy.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

I confess myself to a sense of disappointment at the experience I have had at the International Labour Conference, Geneva, which I attended as the Employers' Delegate from this country. Let me be frank to admit that I am really doubtful if we should any longer usefully continue participating in these Conferences from year to year. If I may so express myself, I should consider that India's gains from her association with Geneva are negligible, when we consider out annual contribution of £58,000 towards the League of Nations, the question of additional cost of sending the Delegations of Government, Employers and Workers to International Labour Conferences from year to year, as also the cost of the Delegations to the League of Nations apart. The question needs very careful examination.

India's representation either on the Staff or the Governing Body of the League is negligible although she pays so much towards its cost. It further appears to me that there is a peculiarly European atmosphere about all the deliberations and discussions which take place either at the League or at the International Labour Conferences. Industrial European countries are anxious to see that other countries, particularly the Asiatic ones which have so far provided good markets for their manufactures but which are now trying to develop their own industries, do not benefit by escaping the burden of social charges which the European industries have to bear. Because the purpose of this Organization as set by the Treaty of Peace was to secure common maximum standards of Labour throughout the world and so remove the unfair competition which the advanced countries have to face in international trade competition as clearly put by the Statement issued by the National Confederation of Industrial Employers of Great Britain.

SMALL VOTING STRENGTH.

The overseas countries being distant, they often send incomplete Delegations. Their voting strength being small in comparison with that of the European countries, they are not inoften compelled to accept burden based on European standard. The economical effects of this being far-reaching, it supplies the necessary atmosphere for suspicion and secret moves and counter-moves. Indian Employers cannot any longer allow themselves to be dragged on by the Geneva Organization. It is not to be understood from this that I am not in favour of further improvement of the condition of the workers in India.

Let us, by all means, introduce measures to ameliorate the condition of workers in all possible ways according to our requirements here and hence the generally recognised standards of a worker's life must not be applied here in their entirety, without due regard to the factors which differentiate the climatic and other conditions in this country from those obtaining in Europe. It is possible we may be able to derive benefit from the International Labour Conference work, if we have a full time observer there who would keep himself in close contact with the questions coming up for discussion and at Geneva and report the same to us so that India may introduce them here with suitable modifications and alterations.

The point I want to make is that we must have the freedom to consolidate our economic position in our own way without being, in any way, fettered by the so-called International Labour Conference conventions, primarily designed to meet the requirements of European countries. I may mention here that Mr. Forbes Watson, the head of the British Employer's Delegation, who has been regular visitor to Geneva for the last so many years is convinced that the solution of the English Labour problems is not to be found at Geneva but that they can be best solved in England herself and this was generally accepted by the National Confederation of Industrial Employers of which Mr. Forbes Watson is the Director. It is also noteworthy that two big countries of the world, the United States of America and Russia have all along remained outside the organization.

The Nawab To Play For Worcestershire

The Nawab of Pataudi, whose services as a cricketer were declined by Kent, for whom he is qualified by residence, and by another county—stated to be Middlesex—will play for Worcestershire next season.

He will take up residence in the county immediately, and will be elligible for the side in a year's time.

Known as Oxford's century maker, the Nawab has made 1,307 runs for his University this year with an average of 93.35. He has hit six centuries and scored 238 not out—a record—in the University match.

PLIGHT OF FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE OF BENGAL.

Fund To Be Raised In Bombay.

The Bombay Bengali Jewellers Association has received a wire from Acharya P. C. Roy and Mr. N. N. Dutta of Calcutta requesting Bombay citizens to assist the flood stricken people of North and East Bengal.

A meeting of the Bengali Union, Bombay, was held on Friday evening when it was decided to start a fund with Mr. A. Mitter as Secretary and Dr. A. C. Das was elected as President with a strong committee consisting of Mr. U. N. Das, P. C. Das as Vice-President, N. Dutt as treasurer, A. P. Dutt as Joint Secretary.

A procession will start to collect funds from Sunday.

CASE AGAINST SAYA SAN

Rangoon Lawyers To Defend Him?

REGULAR HEARING ON THURSDAY

THARRAWADDY, Aug. 15

Saya San, the alleged rebel leader, was brought this morning from the jail, in a prison van, to the Court of the District Magistrate to be produced before the Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Cunliffee and Messrs. Darwood and Ba U. The rebel leader was placed in a specially constructed dock, wearing a red jacket which is usually worn by accused charged with murder. One of Saya San's legs was rather swollen, and he was limping and looked sad and thoughtful. The trial was in open Court which was crowded with spectators, but there was a strong police guard.

CHARGES.

Mr. J.S. Havook, Public Prosecutor, submitted the complaint ordered by the local Government to be filed against the accused charging him under Sections 121, 121-A and 122, I.P.C. It is stated that these charges are connected with offences committed during the recent rebellion in Insein, Tharrawaddy and Henzada including the founding of a rebel stronghold on Alantaung Hill, the forming of Galon associations, the gathering of a rebel army, the murder of Mr. Fields-Clarke, Forest Engineer and Mr. Maung Maung Gale, Deputy Superintendent of Police and other headmen, and villagers by the accused and attack on Inywa railway station and several other villages and also attacks upon Crown forces including the one on the Punjabis under Major Hare, thus waging and conspiring to wage war against the King Emperor.

Mr. Justice Cunliffe informed the accused that Government would be providing two lawyers to defend him, but accused said, he desired to have lawyers from Rangoon to defend him, and declared that he expected some to come from that place.

Asked by the President of the Tribunal, Saya San admitted that he had got several names, but the name given to him by his parents after birth was San Sha.

With the Court's permission Saya San was photographed and also filmed by a Burmese company.

The case was adjourned till Thursday (20th inst.) when regular hearing will commence.—A.P.

Burman Leaders Emphasize Non-Violence

Manifesto Issued By G. C. B. A,

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The flollowing manifesto has been published by U Sde Thein General Council, Burmese Associations: "This All Burma General Council of Burmese Association has always placed on record that its aims and object are to agitate in a constitutional manner withthout resorting to violence. It has also, in clear terms, announced its disapproval of acts of violence involving bloodshed and forbidden such acts. General Council Sanghas have already tried to prevent occurrences in Tharrawaddy District. This letter is now issued again by the General Council of Burmese Associations for public information in accordance with public notice already issued for such prevention."—A. P.

MORE DACOITIES IN BURMA

Kidnapped Villagers Killed.

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

Six cases of violent crime of which four have been perpetrated by rebels are reported from Thayetmyo.

In one of these the dacoits kidnapped a man and four women. When the villagers resisted them they killed two of the hostages.

No rebel activity is reported from Tharrawady, Minbu, Henzada, Prome and Bassein. At Minbu the villagers resisted and wounded two dacoits and seized a gun.—A. P.

Iadras Sea Bathing Association

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

In view of the recent tragedies on the Madras beach and in order to provide rescue appliances, a Sea Bathing Association has been formed in Madras with Mr. D. D. Warren, Commissioner, Madras Corporation, as Secretary and Treasurer.—A. P.

KASHMIR DAY RUMOUR DENIED

No Firing On Processionists

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15.

A State communique has been issued releasing for public information a telegram received by the State authorities on Saturday and the Government's reply thereto:—

Telegram received from the President, All India Kashmir Committee, Qadian: "Report has been received from Jammu that peaceful Muslim processionists were brutally fired upon resulting in one person being killed and several wounded including children and that mosques are under military control. If true, this official highhandedness is unbearable. Section of Muslims already pressing for desperate measures. Appeal to Your Highness personally to interfere before situation gets quite out of control, forcing me to hand over presidentship of Kashmir Committee to extremist section or agree to adoption of stronger measures. Eyes of world are now centred on Kashmir to see what treatment is meted out to helpless millions placed by providence under your Highness."

NO FIRING.

Reply sent by His Highness Government: "Your telegram to His Highness. Your information about firing in Jammu absolutely unfounded. Official report shows that the day passed off peacefully except for one small pocession taken out against lawful orders which was dispersed without use of much force. Tendency to create alarm by false news is most regrettable."—A. P.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION'S GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

MAHARAJA TO REPLY ON THURSDAY

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15.

A Muslim deputation consisting of ten waited on H. H. the Maharaja to-day and read out a long representation in which they assured the ruler of their loyalty and went on to accuse Hindus of conspiring to poison the Royal mind against Muslims towards whom, the deputationists admitted, the Maharaja was pursuing a just and generous policy.

The deputationists further brought charges of oppression of Muslims by the military during the riots and complained of prisoners being ill-treated to obtain alleged confessions. It was further stated that all Hindu officials were combining to persecute Muslims.

His Highness the Maharaja is expected to give his reply on the 20th.—A. P.

ABUL KALAM AZAD'S DISCLAIMER

He Made No Speech At Srinagar

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement:—"During my stay in Bombay it was brought to my notice that the "Himmat" an Urdu daily of Lucknow and the "Milat" an Urdu daily of Delhi have published a report of a meeting alleged to have been held in Srinagar on the release of the six Muslims who were interned by the Kashmir State. The report contains a speech alleged to have been delivered by me.

This report is entirely false and baseless. Such a meeting was never held nor did I make any speech about the incidents in Kashmir nor did I give any statement about it to the press. I am rather surprised to read it as curiously enough both the papers have not mentioned the source from which they got it."

Trade Unions To Discuss Financial Situation.

RUGBY, Aug. 14.

General Council of Trades' Union Congress has called special meeting to discuss financial situation which will probably form subject of debates at Congress meeting at Bristol next Monday.

Annual Conference of Labour Party is fixed for October but Party's national Executive will discuss situation with Trades' Union General Council at joint meeting next Thursday.—B. O. W.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS FREEDOM AMONG MADRAS DEPRESSED CLASSES GATHERING FORCE.

Adi-Dravidas Throwing Aside Age-Long Degrading Social Conditions.

POLICE CRITICISM OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

"The maintenance of the public peace during the year, in view of the civil disobedience movement launched by the Indian National Congress on April 6 made the year one of unprecedented strain upon the police force", says Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Inspector General of Police, in his Administration Report of the Police Department for 1930 which has just been issued.

He adds: "Very grave rioting leading to bloodshed occurred at Madras, Gudivada, Elore, Sholinganallur, Gudiyattam, Kumarapalaiyam, Tindivanam, Madura and Bodinayakkanur and at all these places the police, to control the situations, were compelled to open fire. In all these serious situations, except only at Tindivanam, where a small force of station police fled before a mob and were pursued and cruelly ill-treated, the police acted promptly and with courage and restraint and good discipline. Innumerable other minor disturbances and riotings following from the Congress programme were also effectively dealt with."

COMMUNAL TENSION ACUTE.

Referring to communal tension, the Report says that during the year communal tension between Hindus and Muhammadans, especially over the perennial question of Hindu processions passing mosques with music, was acute at several places in the Presidency. In some cases tension led to rioting attended with bloodshed and injuries to persons and property.

In the Nellore District, though there was no serious conflict, the Hindu-Muslim relations at various places gave anxiety to the police. Adequate precautionary measures taken on occasions of festivals, etc., luckily prevented serious developments. At Cumbum in the Gurnool District, strained feelings between the two communities continued to occasion anxiety. The litigation in the long-standing dispute at Mangalore, between the trustees of the local Hindu temple and the authorities of the mosque, in connection with the Hindu claim of right to take their God with music in front of mosque ended in favour of the Hindus in the civil court. The local Muhammedans are not, however, satisfied with the decision, and tension still continues.

MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM.

The gathering resolve of the depressed classes to break free from their immemorial social disabilities was manifested at many places in the Province. Everywhere this movement towards freedom is resisted by the higher castes. In Ganjam, the Malas in Varanasi station limits refused to handle the carcasses of cattle in the village of Kodagam, according to the long established custom. The Kapus and Telegas of the village attempted to force them to do the work and a fight eventuated in which both parties received injuries.

The Conferences for their social uplift of the Bavuris, carpenters, washermen and Kalingas in the same District showed a spirit of determination.

MASS EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

In Ramnad District generally, the movement of the Adi-Dravidas towards their emancipation is almost a mass movement. At several places in the District time-honoured obligations of degradation were thrown aside and the concerted efforts of higher castes to resist and suppress the movement led to situations which were with difficulty controlled by the police.

Very strained feelings threatening breach of the public peace also existed between the Kapus and Balijas of Atmakur in the Nellore District and between Hindus and Christian converts in the Tinnevelly and the Trichinopoly Districts.

As the Sarda Act restricting child marriages came into force on April 1, there were in the first quarter of the year innumerable celebrations of pre-puberty marriages in all parts of the Presidency.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Conference Of Maharatta States

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 13.

An appeal signed by the prominent people of Poona such as R. B. Hanumanth Ram President City Municipality, Mr. S. G. Vaze, Rani Saheb of Sangli, Rani Saheb of Jath, Rani Saheb of Jamkhind: Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Dr. Ranade, Shrimati Y. Bhut and others has been issued for a purse fund to be presented to Mr. Gopal Krishna Devdhar, President Servants of India Society, on the Diamond Jubilee celebration on 21st instant at the Seva Sadan Main Hall.

MAHARATTA STATES CONFERENCE.

In view of the question of minor states which will be taken up in the forthcoming R. T. C. the minor states of Southern Maharashtra met in Conference on the 11th instant in the Wada of Chief Aundh in Poona.

The meeting among others was attended by the Chief of Bhore, the Chief of Phaltan. Those chiefs who were not able to attend sent their representatives. The meeting did not pass any resolutions. It is believed that another meeting will be held in the near future. It is said that the resolutions passed at the meeting will be sent with the Chief of Sangli who represents the small States in the R. T. C.

BOAT DROWNNED IN BHIMA RIVER.

A boat which was carrying about 50 to 60 pilgrims to Pimpalgaon near Chakan in Khed Taluka Poona District suddenly drowned in the Bhima River. About 25 men, 2 women and two children were rescued. The fate of others still unknown.

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET.

The first match of the Inter-School Cricket Tournament was played between the Sardar Dastur High School, and the Ornella's High School on the Poona Parsi Gymkhana on 12th and 13th instant. Bakar's 76 for Ornellas in a graceful style was the feature of the match. It was a treat to see this student playing. Bakar was successful as bowler also; for he took 6 wickets for 51 in the 1st inning and 4 for 44 in the second. For Sardar Dastoor's school the chief scores were Koochibio 31, B. Kaikobad, 22, and P. Daruwalla 22, Mr. J. K. Irani from Dastoor list took 4 wickets for 9 runs in the first innings. Sardar Dastoor School made 95 Runs for first inning and 100 for the second. Ornella's School made 49 for 1st and 128 for the second. Thus the Dastoor School won by 18 Runs.

DON'T LISTEN TO PANICKY RUMOURS!

No Salary & Wages Tax Says Mac.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

"People should not listen to such panicky rumours" the Prime Minister told an interviewer when questioned at Lossiemouth today with regard to the suggestion that economy proposals now being considered included salary and wages tax.

Mr. MacDonald added that many false statements were being made which were doing great deal of harm.—Reuter.

Third Test Match Abandoned

LONDON, Aug. 15.

In the third test match, soon after lunch, it was decided to abandon play for the day.—B. O. W.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay